The Massillon Independent.

ISSUED SEMI-WEEKLY. MASSILLON, OHIO, THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 22, 1898. XXXVII—NO. 30

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, Notary Public, Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor over Raleigh's jewelry store, South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon Ohio Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse powers, Saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Jos. Corne & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO. Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

JEWELERS.

C. F. VON KANEL, East Side Jewelry Store, East Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN' dealer in Watches, Clocks Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No, 5 South Erie street.

B & B

Prices That Win

—selling choice goods at less prices, and offering large assortments, is what's making and is to keep on making this 5 acre store the busiest Dry Goods store in America

New goods ready—most extensive collections we've ever shown.

Send for samples—let goods and prices prove that when and every time you come or send here, you'll save money.

New all-wool American Dress Goods 32 inches wide—other stores ask 25c—our price 20c yard—fully 24 different neat color styles.

41 inch all-wool cloth cheviottes, 40c yard—see if you can match these, width, quality and color range, under half a dollar—variety of stylish plain colors.

50 inch all-wool Black Cheviottes and Diagonals, 50c yd.—extra wide, yes—but it's the extra choiceness you'll be impressed with.

Large lines choice dressy Dress Goods 35, 50, 75c, $1.00 up to the finest

Fine new Silks, 50c, 75c, to $2.00.

More interesting features at this year's Pittsburg Exposition than ever before—if you're coming include a visit to this store in your trip—ample arrangements for your comfort here.

BOGGS & BUHL,

DEPARTMENT X.

ALLEGHENY, PA.

Cheap Trips to the Northwest, South and Southwest.

Persons contemplating business or pleasure trips to the Northwest, West or Southwest may arrange for an enjoyable journey at low fare by communicating with C. L. Kimball, assistant general passenger agent of the Pennsylvania Lines, Cleveland, O. He represents the short lines to Chicago, St. Louis, Louisville and Cincinnati, the gateways to the Northwest, South and Southwest. Tell Mr. Kimball where you wish to go, and he will cheerfully furnish full information about special low rates and quick through time.

Ladies Can Wear Shoes

One size smaller after using Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder to be shaken into the shoes. It makes tight or new shoes feel easy; gives instant relief to corns and bunions. It is the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Cures and prevents swollen feet, blisters, callous and sore spots. Allen's Foot-Ease is a certain cure for sweating, hot, aching, nervous feet. At all druggists and shoe stores, 25c. Trial package free. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Excursion to Wheeling, W. Va., Sunday, September 25th, 1898, on the C., L. & W. railway.

Now is the time to subscribe

A small bottle of **Tonsiline** lasts longer than most any case of Sore Throat.

MANY DEATHS FEARED

Dangerous Typhoid Cases at Camp Wikoff.

515 CASES IN THE HOSPITAL.

Of These Many Are Believed to Be Beyond Hope of Recovery—Two More Deaths Were Reported—Ship Shinnecock Expected to Take More Away.

CAMP WIKOFF, MONTAUK POINT, L. I., Sept. 21.—The movement of troops from Camp Wikoff continued yesterday, and at the present rate there will not be many here by this time next week. Batteries A and F of the Second light artillery left yesterday for Anniston, Ala. The Third cavalry expects to get away today for Fort Ethan Allen. The Eighth Maine volunteer signal corps likely will be relieved from duty today.

The Twenty-fourth infantry, colored, was to have gone wholly to Fort Douglas, Utah, but the plans have been changed. Only half of the men can be accommodated at Fort Douglas and the other half will be stationed in Wyoming. There were less than 500 in the hospital yesterday. All the division or regimental hospitals have been closed and the furnishings turned over to Captain Winters.

General Shafter left the camp yesterday morning for Michigan, where he is to attend the reunion of the regiment in which he served during the Civil war. During his absence General Wheeler will command the camp.

The hospital contained 515 men yesterday. Many of these are beyond hope, and for the next two weeks it is feared there will be many deaths, mostly from typhoid. The Shinnecock is expected here today to transfer 200 of the sick.

The division hospital tents are being taken down and fumigated and then turned in. The hospitals are now all out of existence, except the main one.

The well soldiers are all getting along finely and gaining flesh.

There were two deaths in the hospital yesterday.

John Ryan, sergeant, Company F, Sixth infantry.

Henry Jacobson, Company E, First District of Columbia infantry.

HEALTH IMPROVING.

Little Sickness at Camp Meade Outside of New York Regiments—General Graham's Opinion.

CAMP MEADE, MIDDLETOWN, Pa., Sept. 21.—Major General Graham thinks the war department will not be in a hurry to break up the Second army corps. His troops are accustomed to the colder weather of the north and they would probably withstand the rigors of the climate at Camp Meade better than the enervating atmosphere of the south. The only southern regiments in the corps are the Second West Virginia, Second Maryland and Second Tennessee, all the others being from the north

General Graham says that the southern camps have not been as healthful as those in the north and favors the retention of the troops at Camp Meade until it becomes necessary to send them to the West Indies and Philippines.

The health conditions of the camp are improving and outside of the New York regiments there are very little sickness. Chief Surgeon Girard attributes much of the sickness of the New Yorkers to the unhealthy condition of Camp Black. Fifteen fever cases were taken away yesterday afternoon by the Good Samaritan hospital of Lebanon and 24 others were shipped to Pennsylvania hospital at Eighth and Spruce streets.

The Red Cross wards in the Second division hospital have been enlarged and the fever patients who are too weak to be sent to city hospitals are being attended by trained female nurses.

Clarence E. Brayton, sergeant major of the Third New York regiment, died yesterday of spinal meningitis at Harrisburg. Dr. H. S. Hotelling of Syracuse, who attended Brayton, says his death was caused by neglect.

Private Edgar A. Ellett, Company C, Fourth Missouri, died yesterday of typhoid fever and his remains will be shipped to St. Joseph.

The Second West Virginia started yesterday morning on a march to Gettysburg to attend the dedication Thursday week of a regimental monument.

The trial of Major Charles R. Parke of Scranton, charged with refusing to receive descriptive lists of patients admitted to the Second division hospital while he was surgeon in charge, was indefinitely postponed yesterday.

ALGER'S INSPECTION.

Made a Speech at Camp Hamilton—Said Citizens, Instead of Complaining, Should Help Soldiers.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Sept. 21.—Secretary Alger and party inspected Camp Hamilton and reviewed the troops yesterday morning. Surgeon General Sternberg praised the division hospital. The brigade of immunes was inspected yesterday afternoon. He said the condition of the troops was excellent. Corporal L. M. Boyce, Company L, First West Virginia, died in division hospital of typhoid fever yesterday.

Immediately after the review at Camp Hamilton, Secretary Alger made a short address to the soldiers, admonishing them to be strong in their duty to their country. He said the government had always done and will continue to do all in its power for the enlisted men. He declared the citizens, instead of finding fault with the government, should lend their country their assistance by helping the soldiers all they could.

This sentiment was warmly cheered and the secretary added that he was glad to say that he had heard excellent reports from the citizens of Lexington along this line, and he wanted to thank them for the great good they had done in furnishing so many delicacies free of charge to the sick and for refusing to practice extortion on the well.

General Breckinridge spoke next, and paid Secretary Alger a high compliment as being the most tenderhearted secretary of war this country had ever had. He declared that the secretary was doing all in his power and was causing others to do all in their power to take the best care of the sick and well.

SEVEN MORE DEATHS.

General Lawton Reported 88 New Cases of Fever—Nearly 1,200 Ill About Santiago.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Nearly 1,200 of the American troops at Santiago are on the sick list and General Lawton yesterday reported 88 new cases of fever. His report to the war department last night was as follows:

"SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Sept. 20.

Adjutant General, Washington:

"Sick, 1,187; fever, 679; new cases, 88; returned to duty, 289. Deaths—William Johnson, Eighth Illinois infantry, teamster, thermic fever, Sept. 19; Felix Boswell, D, Ninth United States volunteers, bilious fever, Sept. 18; Albert Richardson, nurse, L, Ninth United States volunteers, pernicious malarial fever, Sept. 17; John J. Nickoden, K, First Illinois, typhoid fever, Sept. 17; John J. Blake, private F, Fifth United States infantry, typhoid fever, Sept. 19; Robert L. Courson, private, B, Third United States volunteers, yellow fever, Sept. 19; Walter Gray, private, Third United States volunteers, pernicious remittent fever, hemophysis.

"LAWTON, Major General."

ALMOST 2,000 ILL.

Brooke Trying to Improve Condition of Men In Porto Rico—Spanish Soldiers Left Some Towns.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Sept. 19.—(Delayed in transmission.)—Aguadilla, San Sebastian and Lares were abandoned by the Spanish today and the troops of General Garretson's brigade and the Eleventh infantry moved in and hoisted the American flag.

On Wednesday the Spaniards will evacuate the island of Vieques, where a company of American troops dispatched from General Grant's brigade has been landed.

The Spanish evacuation commissioners, at the meeting of the Spanish and American commissioners yesterday officially informed the Americans that they had been notified of the sailing from Spain of two transports intended to embark troops here and also that 400 Spanish soldiers will sail from here today on a transport which is expected from Cuba. The departing troops consist of 200 sick men and 200 members of the engineers regiment.

The meeting of the commissioners was entirely without friction.

It was decided today, in the interest of the order of the island, to allow Americans to enter the Spanish lines and vice versa in pursuit of marauders.

The condition of the troops on the island is not improving. Almost 2,000 men have reported sick. Gen. Brooke is doing all in his power to improve the condition of the soldiers and afford them every comfort possible. He has ordered every military tent on the island to be fitted with flooring.

HASKELL INTERRED.

The President and Others Present at Arlington Cemetery.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The remains of Brigadier General Joseph T. Haskell, one of the heroes of Santiago, who died at Columbus, last Saturday, arrived here yesterday over the Pennsylvania railroad. They were accompanied by Captain Charles D. Clay of the Seventeenth infantry, grandson of Henry Clay, and a detachment of non-commissioned officers from the Columbus barracks, who acted as body-bearers.

The body of the soldier hero was laid at rest in the Arlington cemetery yesterday afternoon, with appropriate military and Masonic ceremonies in the presence of a distinguished gathering, including President McKinley, General Miles and others.

CUBANS IN SAD PLIGHT.

Assistant Secretary Meiklejohn Trying to Gain Entrance For Comal With About 1,000,000 Rations.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Acting Secretary Meiklejohn is making renewed efforts to secure the entrance of the Comal with the 1,000,000 rations on board into some Cuban port. The Comal is now at Key West, where she was ordered when the Spanish authorities refused to allow her to land her cargo without the payment by the United States of duty to the amount of $60,000 in gold. Unofficial advices having been received that the port of Bahia Honda has opened for relief without the payment of duties, Secretary Meiklejohn is now making an inquiry as to whether the Comal relief supplies can be landed.

Senor Quesada of the Cuban junta saw Secretary Meiklejohn yesterday and represented the Cubans as being in a sad plight.

To Improve Military Transports.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Major General Ludlow was in Washington yesterday consulting with Acting Secretary Meiklejohn. General Miles, General Corbin and the quartermaster's department relative to the work of the board of which he is president. His board will consider methods of improving transports, especially with reference to health and comfort of troops, etc.

John Sherman Ill.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Hon. John E. Sherman has been ill at his residence in this city from an attack of bronchitis.

Fatal Gas Explosion.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Sept. 21.—A gas explosion occurred in the Slope coal mine at Lisbon, 30 miles from here, Monday night. John Connelly was killed. The remainder of the night shift had narrow escapes.

EXPLOSION THEN FIRE

Fearful Disaster In a Toledo Elevator.

TEN WERE REPORTED TO BE DEAD

Eight More Persons Received Injuries Supposed to Be Fatal—Superintendent Blown Out of a Window—Loss May Be Over $500,000, Partially Insured.

TOLEDO, Sept. 21.—A terrible fire, thought to be due to spontaneous combustion, occurred at the grain elevator of Paddock, Hodge & Co. last night.

As far as known last night eight men were killed and probably eight fatally injured.

Some of those who were taken out after the fire started were far enough from death's door to tell many of the details.

William J. Parks, the superintendent, after being blown through the window of the lower story, was conscious for a moment, and said that about 8:30 a terrible explosion occurred on the south side of the elevator, and that he knew there were about 20 men at work on the seven floors of the enormous building. None of those who are now alive will survive the burns and bruises with which they are covered. Besides those regularly employed at the elevator the three children of Superintendent Parks were visiting him at the time. One of these may recover from his burns, but Grace, a 17-year-old girl, is burned almost beyond recognition, and Harold, the third child, has not been found, being either blown to atoms or cremated.

William Parks was found about 20 feet from the building, frightfully burned and his clothing almost entirely torn off. He had been hurled from his place in the main room through a window and his agonizing cries were most pitiful. Another employe, John Carr, was hurled from the fifth floor of the building, and was found bleeding and burned, with many bones broken. He did not long survive. Fireman David Kemp and Charles Keifer, the engineer, were found at their places in the engine rooms. They were wounded by falling timbers and their faces were charred to a crisp by the flames.

The little daughter of William Parks, was sitting at the desk in the office at the time of the explosion and she was hurled out of the door. She walked down the elevation on which the building stands and dropped down, to be carried away unconscious, suffering from wounds from which she cannot recover.

John Smith was fatally burned. He was literally disembowled and was taken to the hospital to die.

The missing men are doubtless all dead.

No trace can be found of any of them, and, as they were employed at the top of the elevator, their chances for escape were but slight.

The names of the dead given were:
Samuel Alexander.
Bert Wainwright.
Fred Garrett.
Harold Parks.
John Smith.
Grace Parks.
Frank Van Housen.
John Carr.

The names of the injured given were:
David Kemp.
Barney Welch.
Charles Keifer.
Fred Pargillis.
—— Elliott.
Charles Brookseeker.
Everett Smith.
Hamilton Parks.
William J. Parks.
W. C. Jordan.
Peter Haast.
Al Baldie.
Four others, names not known.

The property and the grain is an entire loss, and may probably reach between $500,000 and $600,000. The insurance is $135,000 on the building and the grain is covered with $258,000 insurance.

TOLEDO, Sept. 21.—Superintendent William Parks and one of the unknown injured men died early this morning of their injuries, making the total number of fatalities ten.

A revision of the fire loss showed five buildings and contents are valued at $550,000. The damage to adjoining property is $8,000.

SCOTTISH RITE MASONS.

Supreme Council of Sovereign Inspectors General of Thirty-Third Degree, Northern Jurisdiction, Met.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 21.—The supreme council of Sovereign Grand Inspectors General of the Thirty-third degree, Scottish Rite, for the northern Masonic jurisdiction, opened its eighty-sixth annual session here yesterday. The supreme council was opened in full ceremonial form by Ill. Henry L. Palmer, most puissant sovereign grand commander. Divine blessing was invoked by Rev. Josiah L. Seward, grand prior. The call of the roll of officers, active and emeriti members occupied much time, after which there was reading of reports and examining of credentials.

The supreme council last night conferred the Thirty-third degree on a number of illustrious princes.

Wrongdoing by Soldiers.

HONOLULU, Sept. 12, via San Francisco, Sept. 21.—The American soldiers in Honolulu are causing the good people of this once peaceful community much worry. Acts of vandalism are becoming frequent and General King has issued orders for a court of inquiry to investigate alleged lawless acts committed by soldiers and to assess the amount of damage caused.

Smith to Speak at Columbus.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—Postmaster General Emory Smith, in additional to other political addresses, has agreed to make one at Columbus Oct. 15.

MERRIAM RETURNED.

Everything Quiet at Honolulu When the Steamer Australia Left—Brought Sick Soldiers.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 21.—The steamer Australia arrived in port yesterday from Hawaii. General Merriam, commander of the department of California, who has been in Honolulu, was one of the passengers. Everything was quiet in Honolulu when the steamer left. The people were jubilant over the annexation.

The officers of the Australia say that the Arizona, with troops for Manila, sailed on the 11th inst., and the Scandia, with troops and treasure, was to leave on Tuesday, the 13th.

The Australia brought up five sick soldiers. Among them were Lieutenants Wallace and Teny of the First New York volunteers and three privates from the Minnesota, North Dakota and Montana regiments. Lieutenant Hunt of the Fourteenth regular infantry was also a passenger. He was taken ill in Honolulu with typhoid fever and after he was convalescent was granted a sick leave.

FUNERAL IN RICHMOND.

The Body of Miss Winnie Davis to Be Taken There—To Lie In Church Under Guard of Honor.

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Sept. 21.—It has been decided that the body of Miss Winnie Davis, after a brief service here, will be started to Richmond, on the train leaving here about 10:10 o'clock tomorrow morning. The journey should be completed about 9:05 a. m., Friday.

RICHMOND, Sept. 21.—When the remains of Miss Winnie Davis arrive here Friday morning they will be escorted to St. Paul's church, where her father worshipped and was confirmed. They will be placed in the lecture room and remain there under a guard of honor until 3:30 p. m., when the funeral will take place, the interment being in Hollywood, in the Davis section. Members of R. E. Lee camp, Confederate veterans, of which Miss Winnie Davis was a member, will arrange details of the funeral.

FIVE MEN INJURED.

A Traveling Crane Collapsed Near Pittsburg—At Least Two May Die.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 21.—A large traveling crane collapsed at the new government dam at Neville island yesterday afternoon and injured five workmen, three of whom may die. The injured are:

Martin Beck, Wellsburg, W. Va., two ribs broken, nose broken and injured internally and scalded.

M. Evans, Montour Junction, foreman of concrete gang; rib on right side fractured, scalp wound and hurt internally. His condition is critical.

Noah Stanley, Evansville, Ind., sustained a severe spinal injury and scalp wound; not expected to recover.

John Young, Evansville, Ind., ankle broken and badly bruised about the body.

William White, wrist sprained; also an ugly scalp wound.

Body of Missing Attorney Found.

MARIETTA, O., Sept. 21.—The body of George Waters, a Pittsburg attorney, who has been missing since Saturday night, was recovered from the Ohio river yesterday, He was a member of the firm of Lee, Chapman & Co. and an oil operator. No violence was discovered, and he evidently lost his life in attempting to cross the dike at the head of the island below here.

Protested Against Reception on Sunday.

BOSTON, Sept. 21.—The New England Sabbath Protective League, of which Senator George F. Hoar is president, yesterday sent to Mayor Josian Quincy a resolution protesting against the action of the mayor and board of aldermen giving an official reception to the mayor and aldermen of Milwaukee last Sunday.

BRYAN WANTS TO TALK.

Intimated That He Was Full of Opinions on Current Topics—Talk of His Resigning.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Sept. 21.—Col. William Jennings Bryan of the Third Nebraska volunteers will shortly resign his commission in the United States army and resume the discussion of public question. This statement is not made upon the authority of Colonel Bryan, however. When asked to express himself on questions of public interest yesterday, he said: "You can say that I refuse to discuss any matters connected with politics, the army or myself, except that I see no reason to change the views in regard to expanding the territory of the United States I expressed in my Omaha speech, made before entering upon this army life."

This is all Colonel Bryan would say, except to add: "You might also say that I am not so enamored of camp life that I would at the close of war apply for a commission in the regular army."

"If you knew," he said, "what it cost me to keep still when there is so much to say about things of importance to the people and of lifelong interest and moment to me you would appreciate the strength of my will."

When asked if he would talk freely on the subject when he has once broken loose he said:

"You know how it is when a dam breaks. There is no telling when the flood stops."

When his candidacy for the presidential nomination was suggested, he said: "A man may say things and express opinions upon public affairs which will not meet public approval. These results are not always favorable to himself. An idea is everything to me, far, more than any office."

Colonel Bryan refused to name the date when he would resign his commission.

Weather Forecast.

Generally fair; light variable winds, becoming northeasterly and increasing.

M. E. APPOINTMENTS.

Assignment of Ministers In East Ohio Conference.

PRESIDING ELDERS ALSO NAMED.

Rev. J. W. Robbins For Akron District. Rev. G. B. Smith For Canton District. Rev. H. S. Jackson For Steubenville District—Craft For Youngstown District.

BARNESVILLE, O., Sept. 21. — The East Ohio Methodist Episcopal conference about 1 o'clock this morning heard announcement of appointments as follows:

Akron district—Presiding elder, J. W. Robins; Akron, First church, Frank C. Haddock; Grace church, J. C. Smith; Main Street, J. W. King; North Hill, W. E. Feitt; Bedford, J. K. Grimes; Braceville, John Gledhill; Bristolville, W. F. Wykoff; Canfield, J. D. Cope; Charleston, R. P. Keeler; Cuyahoga Falls, D. W. Knight; Deerfield, O. H. Pennell; Edinburg, H. H. Miller; Garrettsville, I. J. Harris; Kent, W. D. Starkey; Mantua, J. B. Orin; Mineral Ridge, S. C. Hallock; Magadore, C. M. Kirk; Newton Falls, R. W. Gardiner; Northfield, H. H. Scott; Peninsula, L. O. Eldridle; Pleasant Valley, supply; Ravenna, T. F. Phillips; Rootstown, W. G. Harper; Southington, supply; Tallmadge, N. C. Scott; Twinsburg, J. F. Huddleston; Warren, First church, E. A. Simons; Tod Avenue, L. W. Lepage; West Farmington, A. H. Dye; Windham, A. A. Brown.

Barnesville district—Presiding elder, D. C. Osborne; Antioch, D. B. Cope; Armstrongs, supply; Barnesville, A. J. Hiatt; Barnesville circuit, W. J. Powell; Batesville, C. P. Wykoff; Bealesville, W. G. Lemon; Bellaire, First church, O. W. Holmes; South church, Austin Wilson; Bellaire circuit, J. F. Rankin; Bethesda, J. E. Russell; Bingham, W. E. Boettcher; Clarington, E. A. Bowers; Demos, H. L. Ward; Fairview, E. J. Smith; Hannibal, R. S. Strahl; Hendrysburg, D. L. Clarke; Morristown, supply; Powhatan, H. A. Cobbledick; Quaker City, H. W. Westwood; Somerton, John Beetham; St. Clairsville, J. S. Secrest; Washington, Harlan Appleton; Wintersel, F. J. Swaney; Woodsfield, Alfred Walls.

Cambridge district—Presiding elder, J. R. Keyes; Berne, supply; Bethel, B. F. Forsythe; Beverly, E. O. Morris; Bristol, Ross Sullivan; Byesville, S. C. Collier; Caldwell, J. H. Starrett; Cambridge, R. B. Pope; Chandlersville, J. D. Kaho; Cumberland, T. I. McRae; Dexter City, P. A. Bright; Lowell, H. W. Stewart; Macksburg, D. L. Welch; Masterton, supply; McConnellsville, Morris Floyd; Neeleysville, supply; New Matamoras, C. T. Petty; Newport, W. P. Baxter; Norwich, F. S. Ross; Reno, supply; Rural Dale, J. M. Shafer; Sarahsville, Robert Davidson; Senecaville, J. B. England; Sonora, H. B. Edwards; Stafford, R. W. Martin; Summerfield, J. A. Wright; Wade, supply.

Canton district—Presiding elder, G. B. Smith; Alliance, First church, T. W. Lane; Union church, J. R. Mills; Berlin Center, C. H. Edwards; Canton, Dueber Avenue, C. W. Harshman; First church, C. E. Manchester; Lawrence Avenue, W. E. Hollett; Sampson, Louis Paine; Carrollton, A. W. Gruber; Columbiana, G. L. Davis; Damascus, M. C. Grimes; Dell Roy, J. B. Manley; East Palestine, T. H. Armstrong; East Rochester, G. T. Norris; Elkton, E. A. Williams; Franklin Square, J. G. Exline; Greentown, J. A. Rutledge; Hanoverton, A. M. Misel; Leetonia, O. B. Jones; Lisbon, F. W. Fisher; Malvern, W. D. Stevens; Marlboro, J. L. Neeley; Massillon, J. I. Wilson; Mechanicstown, J. H. Merchant; Minerva, A. B. Williams; Negley, supply; New Waterford, F. E. Heighway; Pierce, J. I. Herron; Salem, C. B. Henthorne; Waynesburg, T. W Anderson; Winona, supply.

Cleveland district—Presiding elder, J. F. Fisher; Bissells, B. F. Edgell; Burton, C. L. Peck; Chagrin Falls, C. W. Smith; Chardon, C. M. Hollett; Cleveland, Asbury, H. J. Huncher; Broadway, L. H. Stewart; Epworth, W. B. Pickard; Euclid Avenue, W. H. Rice; Fairmont, W. L. Askue; Ferncliff, supply; First church, L. A. Banks; Grace church, F. L. Chalker; Kinsman Street, J. J. McAlpine; Miles Park, J. M. Carr; Parkwood Avenue, D. C. Grover; Scovill Avenue, C. N. Church St. Clair Street, J. S. Ruthledge; Wade Park Avenue, E. J. Moore; Willsom Avenue, H. W. Dewey; Woodland Avenue, J. M. Keck; Woodland Hills Avenue, H. B. Allen; Concord, W. J. Zeal; Geneva, First church, W. H. Dickerson; Second church, B. C. Peck; Hampden, J. E. Hollister; Huntsburg, W. S. Rowe; Madison, W. T. S. Culp; Mayfield, E. S. Baker; Mechanicsville, George Elliott; Mentor, J. J Billingsley; Middlefield, D. C. Knowles; Nottingham, T. J. Kurtz; Painesville, W. B. Winters; Perry, J. H. Hollingshead; Saybrook, A. H. Domer; Thompson, J. F. Ellis; Warrensville, G. W. Orcutt; Welshfield, N. E. Hulbert; Willoughby, J. R. Jacobs.

Steubenville district—Presiding elder, H. S. Jackson; Bloomingdale, E. T. Mohn; Bridgeport, W. L. Dixon; Brilliant, G. T. Humble; East Liverpool, First church, Clark Crawford; Second church, W. H. Haverfield; East Springfield, S. P. Lloyd; Empire, H. T. Petterson; Hammondsville, E. S. Smith; Harlem Springs, W. H. Piggott; Irondale, S. A. Pergoy; Lancaster, supply; Martins Ferry, J. T. Morton; Mingo, J. W. Satterethwaite; Richmond, E. R. Jones; Salineville, James Walls; Smithfield, S. B. Salmon; Steubenville, Finley and Thompson, R. P. Norris; First church, J. S. Reager; Hamlin, A. R. Chapman; Toronto, S. W. McClure; Warrenton, A. W. Harris; Wellsville, E. D. Holtz; West Bridgeport, D. T. Holtz; Wintersville, T. H. Taylor.

Uhrichsville district—Presiding elder, J. F. Oliver; Adamsville, M. F. Rainsberger; Bethel, J. A. Martin; Bowerstown, N. D. Stewart; Cadiz, Harvey Webb; Centenary, R. B. Van Fossen; Coshocton, J. W. Toland; Deersville, J. S. Eaton; Dennison, J. W. Moore; Flushing, E. E. Sparks; Freeport, J. A. Young; Gilmore, J. G. Gamble; Gnadenhutten, Luther Timberlake; Jewett, J. H. Conkle; Kimbolton, J. R. Hoever; Leesville, C. F. McGaha; Midvale, J. L. Dawson; Mineral Point, W. G. Walters; New Athens, Stephen Cummings; New Philadelphia, J. J. Wallace; Piedmont, Battelle McCarty; Painfield, J. R. McFadden; Scio, Thomas Wood; Uhrichsville, W. J. Wilson; West Lafayette, John Wier.

Youngstown district—Presiding elder, A. M. Craft; Andover, W. M. Jeffers; Ashtabula, First church, Sylvester Burt; Lake Street, William Peregoy; Chapel, O. G. St. John; Cherry Valley, W. E. Dean; Colebrook, J. W. Wilson; Conneaut, E. R. Jester; Cortland, S. F. Wood; Dorset, W. H. Talmage; Girard, A. R. Custer; Greensburg, W. S. Jenkins; Gustavus, J. W. Van Kirk; Hartford, S. M. Chalkner; Hubbard, H. M. Rader; Jefferson, E. S. Whitaker; Kelloggsville, J. S. Hollingshead; Kingsville, J. A. Ulman; Kingsmill, L. D. Wilson; Lowellville, David Davies; Meadowtamia, supply; Niles, M. J. Slutz; North Bloomfield, Matthew Moses; Orangeville, J. W. Eicher, Orwell, W. J. Yingling; Poland, L. C. Paul; Richmond Center, A. D. McHenry; Rock Creek, W. N. Webster; Vienna, J. J. Thorne; West Mecca, M. E. Evans; Windsor, E. B. Wilson; Youngstown, Belmont avenue, A. M. Billingsley; Epworth, W. A. Rutlege; Trinity, E. P. Edmonds; Wilson Avenue, F. A. Domer.

Won't Make Political Speeches.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21.—The president gave Representatives Overstreet and Faris to understand yesterday that on his way to Omaha he would make stops at Indianapolis and Terre Haute, but not to make speeches. On his way back he may make two or three similar stops in Ohio, but on none of these occasion will there be political speech-making by the executive.

Appointed a Customs Surveyor.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 14.—The president yesterday appointed Charles H. Senseney of West Virginia surveyor of customs for the port of Wheeling.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

MINATURE TRIALS.

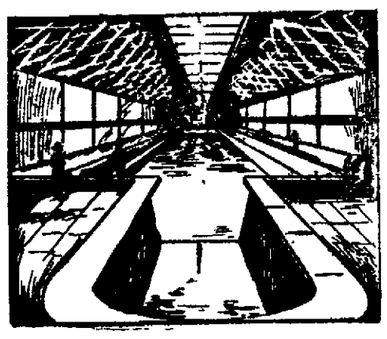
HOW THE GOVERMENT ASCERTAINS PROBABLE SPEED.

Minature Vessels as Models—The Matter is Now Figured Down to a Fine Point A Building for Experiments—The Tank Completed.

Heretofore the trial trip of each of our great war vessels has been one of the most important events in its history. The speed to be developed by the proposed ship was purely problematical, though upon this quality depended so much of its effectiveness, that over $3,000,000 in premiums was given to contractors for securing a speed in excess of an established minimum. This uncertainty in regard to the capabilities of the new vessels is a very serious defect in the method of their construction, and it is to overcome this defect that Congress a year and a half ago, appropriated $105,000 for building an experimental tank at the navy yard here for the purpose of testing the speed of models of proposed vessels before the work on them begins, and by Octobr 1 these experiments will be carried on regularly and systematically by the Bureau of Construction of the Navy Department.

THE NEW TANK.

The tank is now complete, practically, and the shop in which electricity for running the machinery, used in connection with the work, is generated, and in which models will be constructed, is nearly completed. The tank is



The New Tank.

located along the Potomac river front, and the shop used in connection with it is just across the road from the main structure. The tank is an immense affair. The building containing it is 500 feet long, and fifty feet wide, with two small extensions on either end. The latter are used for heating, ventilating and filtering apparatus, and for electric plants. The building is one story in height, and lighted entirely through skylights, that form the roof from one end of the structure to the other. No windows have been placed in the building, partly to secure the most complete privacy in the experiments, and partly because along the side walls an iron framework is arranged for holding the models after they have been experimented with. Although these models will be twenty feet in length, there will be sufficient storage room in the building for fifty of them.

Within the building there is a basin of concrete 370 feet long, 43 feet wide, and with a depth in the middle of 14 feet. At each end of this basin is a narrow shoal slip, one 70 feet long and 6 feet wide, the other 34 feet long, and 8 feet wide. The models will start on their trial trips in the longer slip, and they will complete their journey in the slip at the other end.

PROPOSED DESIGNS TESTED.

Under this new system, when it is proposed to build a naval vessel, the drawings of the hull and the weights proposed will be sent to the navy yard, where a model of white pine will be built on such a scale as to make the model about twenty feet in length. A machine will be put in place in a short time by which any curve may be cut to form the hull with the greatest nicety. These models are not expensive affairs, and it is thought a model may be built and tested when the work is fully under way, in two days.

The bureau of construction at first intended to use paraffine wax for forming the hulls of the models, as that material could easily be pared down to form any desired curve, and when no longer needed could be melted and used over again. It was decided, however, to use soft white pine for this purpose, and for some time, at least, the models will be preserved

These models will be placed in the tank and attached to a carriage which extends across the water from one side of the building to the other, and runs on a solid railway, two rails on each side of the tank carrying the trucks on which the carriage rests. This carriage, in the form of a bridge spanning the tank, is moved by electricity at any rate of speed up to twenty knots, which is equal to a speed of the vessel represented by the model of forty knots. The model is pulled through the water, and delicate machinery records its resistance, which indicates exactly the steam power necessary to move it at a given rate of speed. These experiments are generally made in perfectly calm water, but the building is provided with the necessary apparatus for making waves by means of a strong current of air, so that models may be tested under varying conditions. After a model is tested, if the result shows that it has failed to develop the desired speed, its plans will be discarded and new ones made, or the curves of the model will be changed, as thought desirable. By constant experiment the very best forms for hulls will be obtained, so that when a vessel is [illegible] should develop will be accurately known. What is now to a large extent guesswork will then be a certainty.

ILLINOIS TO BE FIRST.

A model of the Illinois, now under construction at the Newport News shipyard, is being built at the navy yard, and as soon as all the arrangements for operating the tank have been completed, this model will be tested to see exactly what speed the Illinois can attain. If that vessel is found by the experiments to be lacking in any respect, efforts will be made to correct shortcomings. Not only do these tests indicate the best forms of hull, but they demonstrate the influence on speed of various arrangements of armor plate, draft of water, etc.

LONG BEEN USED IN EUROPE.

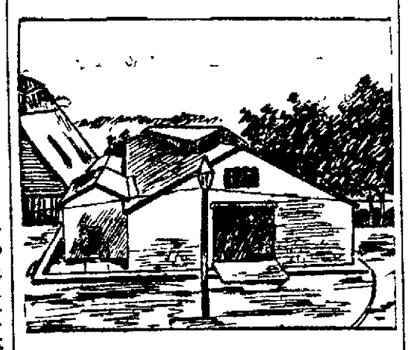
The experimental tank, while new in this country, has long been in successul operation abroad, and Chief Constructor Hichborn of the navy, has for many years endeavored to secure an appropriation from Congress for the purpose of building such a tank here The credit for demonstrating the utility of experimental tanks belongs to England.

Experiments to determine the resistance of ships in advance of construction by towing models of the proposed ships were commenced by the late Dr. Wm. Froude, in 1872, in a tank built by him at Torquay. This tank was 280 feet long, 36 feet wide, and 10 feet deep, and in it experiments were carried on for the admiralty, and in connection with the towing experiments with the Greyhound, certain laws and deductions were established beyond question.

Since the death of Dr. Froude in 1879, the work has been carried on by his son, Mr. R. E. Froude, and many useful and valuable results have been obtained, the designs of many proposed ships having been altered after model trials, notably in the case of the Polyphemus and the Medway class of gunboats, the deductions being afterward verified by the performance of the vessels.

In 1882 a tank of about the same dimensions, and with practically identical appliances was constructed by Denny Brothers, of Dunbarton, in which many thousands of experiments have been conducted with both engineering and commercial success, the tank having enabled them, as a case in point, to successfully construct a high-speed vessel for the Belgian government under conditions so rigid that under ordinary circumstances, surety of fulfilling them would have been impossible. The British Admiralty considered the results obtained so valuable that, in 1886, a new tank was constructed at Haslar, near Portsmouth, and the apparatus at Torquay was removed to that place and installed there with many improvements and additions under the charge of Mr. R. E. Froude. The new tank is 400 feet long, 20 feet wide, and 9 feet deep, and commodious offices are attached with a view of entering extensively upon the work of experimental investigation. In 1889 an apparatus was constructed by the Italian government at Spezzia, which is practically a duplicate of the British plant at Haslar, except that the tank is 500 feet long, and 22 wide.

The American tank has been building since the latter part of 1896, and has gone slowly forward, because of the thoroughness necessary. An example of the pains taken with the entire work is the carefulness with which the bottom of the tank is constructed. First there is a foot of broken rock,



The Building

then three inches concrete, three-quarters of an inch of Neufchatel asphalt, nine inches of concrete, one-eighth of an inch of Bermuda asphalt.

This experimental tank, it is believed, will be of enormous advantage to the navy in securing a high rate of speed in vessels that are to be constructed in the future. In building the tank at the navy yard, in Washington, all the improvements that experience has developed in other countries where such tanks have been in operation have been taken advantage of, so that this plant, when completed, will, without doubt, be the finest to be found anywhere.

In the World of Art.

"I won't have you," said the leading lady tragically to the low comedian. "Never approach me again on the subject. My mind's made."

"So's everything else about you," and then he fell through a garden scene to dodge the withering glance she shot at him.—Detroit Free Press.

The Fly in the Ointment.

Dusty Rhodes—Say, Weary! I'm goin' to dem Fillypener Islands. Dey say dat all de food yer need grows right on trees.

Weary Walker (with a look of scorn)—Dat's just like yer! Yer ain't got no farsightedness. Don't yer know dat dem people as lives in der tropics are so blamed lazy dat yer wouldn't be able to git no one ter pick it off fer yer!—Puck.

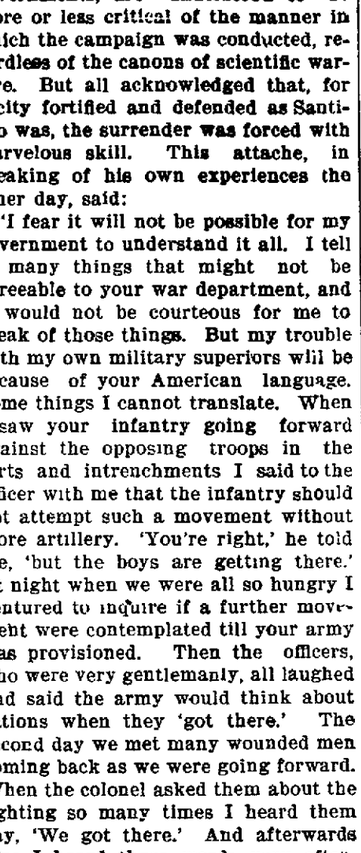
A PUZZLED FOREIGNER.

Hard to Explain the Nature of Tactics is "Got There"

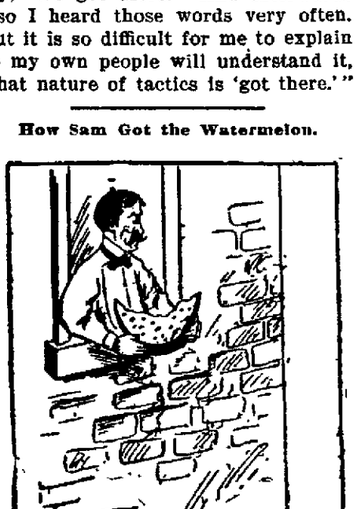
One of the foreign attaches who has returned to Washington gives a humorous account of his experience in the Santiago campaign, whites a Washington correspondent of the Chicago Tribune. Nevertheless it affords an insight into the qualities of the American soldier which caused the early capitulation of the city. All the observers from abroad, in reporting to their respective governments, are understood to be more or less critical of the manner in which the campaign was conducted, regardless of the canons of scientific warfare. But all acknowledged that, for a city fortified and defended as Santiago was, the surrender was forced with marvelous skill. This attache, in speaking of his own experiences the other day, said:

"I fear it will not be possible for my government to understand it all. I tell of many things that might not be agreeable to your war department, and it would not be courteous for me to speak of those things. But my trouble with my own military superiors will be because of your American language. Some things I cannot translate. When I saw your infantry going forward against the opposing troops in the forts and intrenchments I said to the officer with me that the infantry should not attempt such a movement without more artillery. 'You're right,' he told me, 'but the boys are getting there.' At night when we were all so hungry I ventured to inquire if a further movement were contemplated till your army was provisioned. Then the officers, who were very gentlemanly, all laughed and said the army would think about rations when they 'got there.' The second day we met many wounded men coming back as we were going forward. When the colonel asked them about the fighting so many times I heard them say, 'We got there.' And afterwards also I heard those words very often. But it is so difficult for me to explain so my own people will understand it, what nature of tactics is 'got there.'"

How Sam Got the Watermelon.



Sam wanted a piece of watermelon



—and he got it.

Aunt Sally's Grievance.

Aunt Sally was usually the picture of content, but one morning she looked disturbed.

"What's de matter?" inquired a sympathizing neighbor.

"Matter 'nough!" was the indignant response. "Mose he come home yes'd'y, an' he say, 'Sally, I'se done gone 'cluded to go fight for de country! I'se gwine to 'nlist to-morrer mornin', I is!' an' I say 'de good Lord bless you, Mose!' an' den I t'ought I'd git him de bes' supper maybe sese yer han's 'u'd eber had a chance to cook for him, an' I killed a chicken, an' fixed it up nice wid butter'n' everyt'ing, an' made de cakes jus' like my gran'mudder tol' me how, an' Mose he likes 'm, he does, an' I gibs him eberyt'ing I t'inks ob, an' he eat an' eat, till I say, 'Mose, you can't lib no more to go to de war if you swaller anudder t'ing!' An' dis mornin', what yer t'ink? Dat good fur nuffin' Mose he say he ain't gwine to 'nlist arter all! Didn't he ketch it! Reckon he don' fool dis yer nigger anudder time!"—Brooklyn Life.

Crippled by Rheumatism.

Those who have Rheumatism find themselves growing steadily worse all the while One reason of this is that the remedies prescribed by the doctors contain mercury and potash, which ultimately intensify the disease by causing the joints to swell and stiffen, producing a severe aching of the bones. S S S has been curing Rheumatism for twenty years—even the worst cases which seemed almost incurable.

Capt. O. E. Hughes, the popular railroad conductor, of Columbia, S C., had an experience with Rheumatism which convinced him that there is only one cure for that painful disease. He says: "I was a great sufferer from muscular Rheumatism for two years. I could get no permanent relief from any medicine prescribed by my physician. I took about a dozen bottles of your S. S. S., and now I am as well as I ever was in my life. I am sure that your medicine cured me, and I would recommend it to any one suffering from any blood disease."

Everybody knows that Rheumatism is a diseased state of the blood, and only a blood remedy is the only proper treatment, but a remedy containing potash and mercury only aggravates the trouble.

S.S.S. For The Blood

being Purely Vegetable, goes direct to the very cause of the disease and a permanent cure always results. It is the only blood remedy guaranteed to contain no potash, mercury or other dangerous minerals.

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Insist on getting the genuine BAR-BEN It strengthens the nerves. A 60 dose box for 50 cents. For sale by

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OBEYING ORDERS.

An Amusing Incident Related About Judge H. of Missouri.

A person who was an eye-witness to the fact, relates an amusing circumstance which occurred while Judge H. presided on the bench in a Western district.

On a certain occasion after his appointment business called him to Liberty, and while there, meeting with many of his old associates at the bar, he got into a convivial mood, which lasted several days, and on going out he looked rather worse for wear. In crossing the river at Owen's Landing, there was a boat discharging freight, and in great haste for fear another boat would pass, that had just hove in sight.

The clerk sang out:

"I say, old man, can't you lend them a hand in taking off that load of furniture? I will pay you well for doing so, and 'double filly' in the bargain."

"Oh, yes," says the judge, "always ready to help in a time of need."

"Then turn in and be quick," said the clerk.

The first thing was a marble-top bureau. In going off the plank the judge slipped and the clerk roared out:

"There, now, throw that into the river, will you?"

"Certainly," said the judge; and giving a kick with the order, overboard it went.

"Hellow! what's that for?" said the clerk.

"I always obey orders when I work for a man."

"Leave!" said the clerk.

"Agreed," said the judge.

"Who is that man?" said the clerk.

A bystander remarked.

"That is Judge H., of the Fifth Judicial District of Missouri.

"Let go that line!" cried the clerk; and the boat put into the stream at its highest speed.

Worse Luck.

First Hubby—I only knew my wife two months before I married her.

Second Hubby—I only knew mine two months after, worse luck.

Had No Sympathy For Him.

Three men were standing in front of the Post office, and to them came a fourth. One of the three did not know the newcomer and stepped aside slightly, but he overheard the conversation.

"Well, John, how's things?"

"Poor, very poor. Haven't had a thing to do for three weeks."

"Is that so?"

"Sure. If this streak of bad luck keeps up I'll have to go out of business."

Instead of commiserating the other two men grinned and one said in an unfeeling tone:

"I don't care if you never have work."

John shook his head sadly and passed on.

The listener was shocked. He had never heard anything so bluntly cruel. In a few moments he expressed his feeling somewhat warmly.

"He seems like an honest fellow and deserves encouragement," he concluded

Both men laughed outright.

"Well," said one at length, "if you want to give him a job, you're welcome. He is an undertaker."—Chicago Times Herald.

An Irishman's Reply.

The Irishman was a talkative witness, but he did not come down to essential facts, and finally the court became provoked.

"Look here!" the judge exclaimed, "I want to know if you saw this yourself or simply heard it."

"I heard it."

"That's no evidence. Step down."

The Irishman was surprised and puzzled He hesitated for a moment, and then as he left the witness chair he glanced over at a group of his friends and laughed aloud.

"Come back here!" shouted the court. "Don't you know that you are liable to a fine for contempt of court. How dare you laugh in that manner?"

"Did I laugh, your honor?"

"You did."

"Did you see me laugh, or did you hear me laugh?"

"I heard you."

Even the court joined in the laugh. —Chicago Times Herald.

Never in Doubt How to Vote

A former member of the House of Representatives, who has voted the Republican ticket ever since he was naturalized, visited St. Paul the other day and encountered an old friend, who questioned him about his method of voting in the House.

"I always voted Republican," he said, with a smile of pride.

"But how did you vote on questions before the House?"

"A Republican sat beside me?" answered the statesman, "and ven he say 'yes,' I say 'yes,' too."

"But suppose he was absent when a vote was taken; what would you do then?"

"Vell, a Democrat he sit, behind me, and ven he say 'yes,' I say 'no.'"—St. Paul Globe.

Question of Honesty.

"When I came to this town, eighteen years ago," said the leading citizen. "I had only 30 cents in my pocket."

"However," the Town Cynic kindly added, "there were other pockets."—Indianapolis Journal.

MARK TWAIN'S CURE.

Treated in Bohemia for His Appetite a Success.

Mark Twain's latest European exploit is to be treated at an "appetite cure" in Bohemia. He does justice to this institution in the August Cosmopolitan. When he arrived the doctor looked him over.

"The mere sight of food offends you does it?" said the doctor.

"More; it revolts me," said Mark.

The doctor considered awhile, then got out a long menu and ran his eye slowly down it.

"I think," said he, "that what you need to eat is—but here, choose for yourself."

"I glanced at the list and my stomach threw a handspring. Of all the barbarous layouts that were ever contrived this was the most atrocious. At the top stood 'tough underdone, overdue tripe, garnished with garlic;' half way down the bill stood 'young cat, old cat, scrambled cat;' at the bottom stood 'sailor boots, softened with tallow—served raw.' The wide intervals of the bill were packed with dishes calculated to insult a cannibal.

The doctor did not press him to eat, but invited him to go to his room. When they got him there they locked him in and left him.

"When I had been without food forty-eight hours," says the patient, "I ran eagerly to the bell and ordered the second dish in the bill, which was a sort of dumplings containing a compost made of caviar and tar.

"It was refused me. During the next fifteen hours I visited the bell every now and then and ordered a dish that was further down the list. Always a refusal But I was conquering prejudice after prejudice right along; I was making sure progress; I was opening up on No. 15 with deadly certainty and my heart beat faster and faster, my hopes rose higher and higher.

"At last when food had not passed my lips for sixty hours victory was mine, and I ordered No. 15.

"'Soft boiled spring chicken—in the egg, six dozen, hot and fragrant!'

"Then the head of the institution appeared on the scene.

"'It's a cure; it's a cure!' said he, "I knew I could do it. Dear, sir, my grand system never fails—never. You've got your appetite back—you know you have; say it and make me happy.'

"'Bring on your carrion—I can eat anything in the bill!"

"'Oh, this is noble, this is splendid—but I knew I could do it, the system never fails. How are the birds?'

"'Never was anything so delicious in the world, and yet as a rule I don't care for game. But don't interrupt me don't—I can't spare my mouth, I really can't.'

"Then the doctor said:

"The cure is perfect. There is no more doubt nor danger. Let the poultry alone; I can trust you with a beefsteak now."

"The beefsteak came—as much as a basketful of it—with potatoes, and Vienna bread and coffee, and I ate a meal then that was worth all the costly preparation I had made for it. And dripped tears of gratitude into the gravy all the time—gratitude to the doctor for putting a little plain common sense into me when I had been empty of it so many ,many years."

Totally Blind.

"Thankee, sir ;thankee. I noo as you wouldn't fergit the poor blind man d'rectly I see yer come round the corner.

Washington Widows.

I like gratitude, I like to hear of grateful people, and an anecdote I heard recently of one Washington man has pleased me immensely. He has recently married the widow of a very wealthy gentleman, and on the proceeds of the transaction he has built a handsome house. When the house was finished and the moving into it was accomplished the wife and her mother fell to discussing just where they should hang the portrait of the former husband. They had just decided to hang it in a small room on the second floor when the new husband came in and heard of the matter.

"Hang him up stairs!" he said. "No, siree. No, siree. That man was my benefactor. I owe everything I have to him. He shall hang in the place of honor."

And husband No. 1 now smiles down from over the mantel in the drawing room.

But that makes me think of another Washington widow who hass recently bestowed herself and her belongings on a second husband.

"It's so fortunate," said she to me. "My first husband's last name began with a W. you know, and so does my second husband's first name. All Mr. W.'s handkerchiefs are just the thing for Willie, and I haven't even had to have the initial on them changed."—Washington Post.

Make It Champagne.

Myers—The idea of the government putting a war tax on beer! It is an outrage to place such a restriction on the poor man's recognized beverage.

Gyers—Oh, well, the poor man can easily get around the payment of the tax.

Myers—I'd like to know how?

Gyers—By rushing the growler for champagne instead of beer.—Chicago News.

Explanations.

Aunt—Jack, dear, was you ever in love before?

Jack—Sure. You don't think for a minute I'd practice on a nice little girl like you, I hope.—Chicago News.

LARGEST GUN EVER BUILT.

Now in Course of Construction at the Watervliet Arsenal.

Largest of all the guns ever built in this country, and one of the largest ever built in the world, is the 16-inch gun which the Watervliet arsenal, at Watervliet, N. Y., is now getting ready to build.

The United States has built two of larger calibre for its coast defenses, but they were old-fashioned smooth-bores, and not to be compared with the new gun in size, weight or anything except calibre. They are two 20-inch guns, one of which is mounted at Fort Hamilton, and one of which lies mounted on the ordnance dock at Governor's Island. These guns were not a startling success. The one at Fort Hamilton has been fired a few times, and each time its recoil raised the very dickens with its carriage.

The 20-inch guns are 20 feet long, and have a range of between five and six miles. The new gun will be nearly 50 feet long (to be accurate, 49.67 feet), will have a range of 16 miles and be able to penetrate 27½ inches of the best steel armor at a distance of two miles. The gun will weigh 125 tons. and it will throw a solid armor-pierced projectile weighing 2,370 pounds. When the projectile leaves the muzzle of the gun it will be traveling at the rate of 2,000 feet a second, and if a plate of Harveyized steel 33 inches in thickness were placed near the muzzle of the gun it would be penetrated by the flying mass of the projectile.

This gun, mounted at Fort Wadsworth, would be able to hurl a 2,370-pound projectile upon a hostile man-of-war before she got within seven miles of Sandy Hook. The vessel would be exposed to American shot before she got in American waters, for the range of the gun would be far beyond the "three-mile limit," the distance off its coast for which a nation claims jurisdiction.

Technically, the building of a gun is called the "assembly" of the gun. The assembly of the new 16-inch thunderer will not be a matter of days, weeks or months, but of years. It is estimated that even under the most favorable circumstances it will be three years before the gun is ready for delivery. The building of 16-inch guns has been something long desired by the ordnance department, and the plans for one have been carefully prepared.

The necessity of guns of this calibre is evidenced by the fact that several foreign men-of-war have armor against which even a 12-inch gun would be ineffective. There is the British battleship Inflexible, for instance, with 24 inches of armor, and the Duilio and Dandolo, of the Italian navy, with 22 inches of armor.

England has in her coast defenses and her navy sixteen guns of 16-inch calibre, and France has eight. Italy has twenty-five guns of 17-inch calibre. The new gun, work upon which has now begun at Watervliet, will be superior in effectiveness, however, to the Italian guns, although they do have one inch more of calibre. The great trouble so far found in the construction of guns of such immense size as those considered has been that they "drooped" at the muzzle after being fired a few times. The ordnance board in designing the Watervliet gun, however, believes that it has succeeded in overcoming this defect. The maximum diameter of the breach of the new gun will be 62 inches. The diameter of the breach opening is 20 inches. To fire this gun will require a charge of 1,060 pounds of powder, if the usual brown prismatic kind is used. If the gun is a success, more of the kind will be built. The ordnance board is confident it will be a success and superior in effectiveness to any gun in the world.

Fear of Thunder.

Electric storms are far less dangerous than the majority of people imagine That a severe lightning storm is terrifying admits of no question, and will sometimes bring great uneasiness to the heart of the strongest man. But the real danger is slight. The chance of lightning striking a house, for example, is not one in a million. Particularly is this true in cities strung, as most of them are, with electric wires. The great danger from electric storms is in the country, and even there the danger may be lessened if the simplest and most common-sense of precautions are exercised. The surest electric conductor is a draughkt, and if, when a thunderstorm approaches, it is seen that all windows and doors liable to ductor is a draught, and if, when a danger is at once reduced to a minimum. If a woman is "caught" out in a thunderstorm the safest shelter is a house, the most dangerous a tree, particularly an oak tree.

It is a peculiar, but nevertheless a proven fact, that the oak is the most susceptible of all trees to a current of electricity. Over 50 per cent. of trees struck by lightning storms during one summer, the Government statistician tells us, were oaks, while the beech tree was the least harmed. Therefore the worst possible place of shelter in an electrical storm is under an oak tree, while by all odds the safest place is in a house and out of a draught. The actual danger from an electric storm is in truth, not from the lightning nor the thunder, but from the nervous condition into which persons allow themselves to fall.

First Rule in Hunting Big Game.

There is one danger in still hunting in the woods more terrible than any other which the big game hunter can encounter—the danger I mean of shooting a fellow-man. Make a rule for yourself before you go into the woods, and keep it as first of the sylvan commandments: Never, under any pretence whatver, pull your trigger until you know not only what you are shooting at, but at what part of your beast you are shooting. There is no excuse for shooting a man. If the shooter could not tell that that at which he fired was a human being, much less could he tell at what part of his beast he was shooting, and a random shot "into the brown" of a beast is unsafe, unsportsmanlike and brutally cruel.

Talleyrand's Reason

Acquaintance with too many learned ladies may have led Talleyrand to answer, when asked why he had married such a stupid woman: "Sir, because I could not find a stupider."

Woman's Mission.

Successful competition in any field depends on physical health.

FAMILIAR questions about woman's future are constantly asked.

Shall women vote? Shall they practice law? Shall they compete with men in every field? Whatever woman's mission may finally be declared to be, it is certain that something must be done for her physical health.

Ignorance, superstition and mystery surround woman's delicate organism. Heroic efforts to endure pain is part of woman's creed. Many women's lives are a constant struggle with lassitude; many are violently ill without apparent cause, and few indeed are in normal health.

This is all wrong and might be different if women would follow Dr. Hartman's advice. Perhaps the most practical printed talk to women to be found anywhere is in Dr. Hartman's book called "Health and Beauty," which the Pe-ru-na Medicine Co., Columbus, O., will mail free to women only. It is certain that Dr. Hartman's Pe-ru-na has proved a perfect boon for women's diseases of the pelvic organs. It treats them scientifically and cures them permanently. All druggists sell it.

"I received your book and commenced the use of your medicine at once," writes Mrs. H. D. Amoss of Greensboro, Ga., to Dr. Hartman. "I took five bottles of Pe-ru-na and two of Man-a-lin. I feel like a new woman. When I commenced taking Pe-ru-na I could hardly walk across my room; now I am doing my own work and can walk to church. I shall never cease to thank you for prescribing for me. I had been under the treatment of two doctors but never received any benefit until I commenced taking your medicine. I wish every woman who was suffering as I was would send for one of your books. May God bless you and spare you many years to relieve women who are suffering as I was."

Fifty thousand women will be counselled and prescribed for this year free of charge by Dr. Hartman, president of the Surgical Hotel, Columbus, O All women suffering from any disease of the mucous membrane, or any of the peculiar ills of women, may write to him and the letters will receive his personal attention. Write for special question blank for women.

PEOPLE READ

The Advertisements in a live NEWSPAPER!

Moral: Advertise in "THE INDEPENDENT".....

THE OMAHA EXPOSITION.

When the World's Fair at Chicago ceased to exist, it was supposed that we should ne'er look upon its like again. However, the Trans Mississippi Exposition at Omaha has effectively reproduced in similarity all of the buildings which made the White City so attractive in 1893.

It does not now take weeks to wander through grounds and structures and then be compelled to go away with a jumble of ideas, for the Omaha Exposition people have profited by past experience, and have so improved the arrangement of exhibits that no more than two or three days of time need be consumed in admiration and inspection of the marvelous resources of the West, collected together in the chief city of Nebraska.

Even the new Midway is a reproduction of the far-famed Street of All Nations of 1893, with many improvements upon the original.

The electric lighting of the buildings, grounds and lagoon at night makes a scene of enchanting beauty, alone worth traveling a thousand miles to see.

The means of communication between the city and grounds are ample, and the the distance to be traversed is short.

The ways of reaching Omaha are innumerable, but chief among them is the direct Chicago and Omaha short line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St Paul railway, with its electric lighted, vestibuled trains, leaving Chicago every night at 6.15 and arriving at Omaha at 8.20 the next morning. Dining car service enroute.

Excursion tickets are on sale at every coupon ticket office in the United States over the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railway through northern Illinois and central Iowa, as well as at 95 Adams street and at the union passenger station, Canal and Adams streets, Chicago.

Stark County Fair Excursions via Pennsylvania Lines.

September 27th to 30th, inclusive, low rate excursion tickets will be sold from Wooster, Alliance and intermediate ticket stations, return coupons good Saturday, October 1st

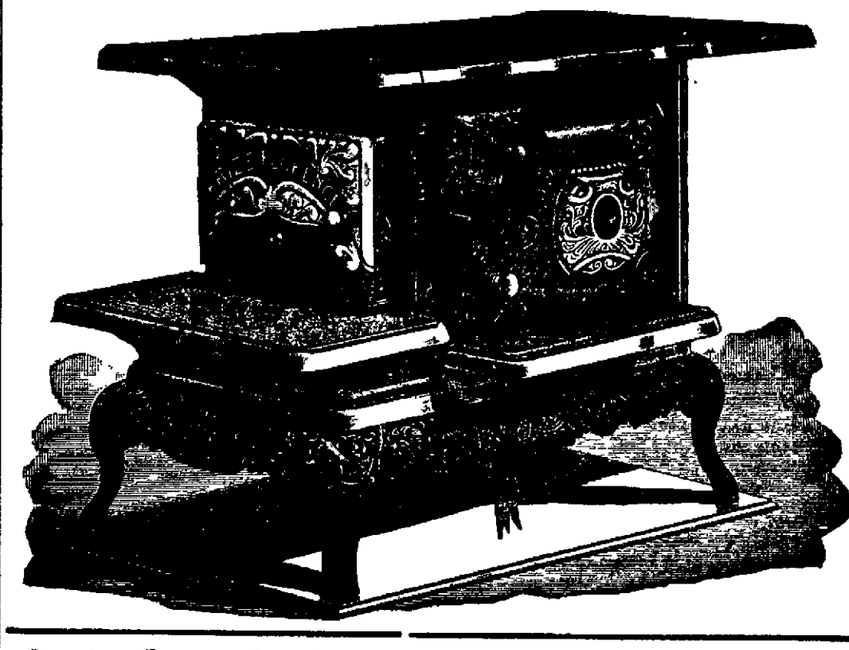
For forty years Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry has been curing summer complaint, dysentery, bloody flux, pain in the stomach, and it has never yet failed to do everything claimed for it.

WINTER WILL CATCH YOU

If we don't. But we hope to catch you first.

We want to catch you as near naked as possible, and we'll stake our reputation that when you leave our store, you will be properly dressed. If you are thinking of an overcoat or winter suit we can sell you the best suit or overcoat for $10 00 that you ever saw, and if you want to raise the price to $12 or $15, why we'll give you such value and style as you have never seen anywhere. **Fall Hats, Furnishings**--The largest fall stock we have ever handled, now on our shelves and ready for your inspection.

WHITMAN, CASH CLOTHIER



GRAND

OPENING

SALE.

Furniture, Carpets Dishes, Lamps, Stoves, &c Every department of this immense store filled to the limit.

Special Stove

Inducements. The largest Stove stock in Stark Co.

The Famous Lincoln Good Luck

ONLY $15.00

For a No. 8, fully guaranteed

30-inch Steel Ranges

Reservoir Attached, Only

$25.75

Airtight Heaters, 14-inch, only $15.00.

Good Cook Stoves for $10.

.....SPECIAL SALE OF.....

Rockers and Couches,

AND UPHOLSTERED GOODS.

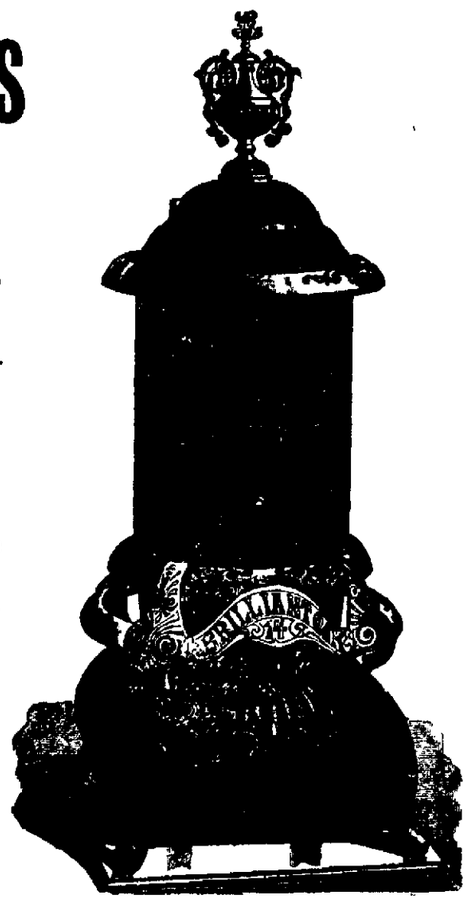
The Handsomest Lamp Assortment in the ...City...

Souvenirs Every Afternoon this Week

AT 4 P. M., NO CHILDREN.

Attend our one-third off Sideboard Sale. Visitors at the Fair are kindly invited to make this their headquarters.

OUR GREAT LEADER, Only $9.98.



Benedict's White Palace!

THE FAMOUS STORE FOR BARGAINS.

63-65 South Erie Street, - - - Massillon, Ohio.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

THE INDEPENDENT.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,

INDEPENDENT BUILDING,

30 N. Erie Street, - - MASSILLON, O.

WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1863.
DAILY FOUNDED IN 1887.
SEMI-WEEKLY FOUNDED IN 1896.

LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE No. 60.
FARMERS' TELEPHONE No. 60.

THE EVENING INDEPENDENT is on sale at Bahney's Book Store, Bammerlin's Cigar Stand (Hotel Conrad), and Bert Hankin's News stand in North Mill street.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1898.

Orders from the war department directing the dispatch of about five regiments of volunteer troops from San Francisco to Manila as soon as transportation can be provided for them shows that reinforcements are needed immediately in the Philippines. Despite the apparent docility of Aguinaldo in directing the withdrawal of his forces from the city and suburbs of Manila, the attitude of the insurgents is threatening. Little confidence can be felt in the present actions or assurances of the insurgent leader, and General Otis is right in demanding the establishment of a strong garrison to meet a possible outbreak of native forces.

The Canton council has recognized the advantages which will accrue to the city from a cheap supply of natural gas, and in passing the ordinance granting the franchise to the East Ohio Gas Company on Tuesday evening, has been quicker than the Massillon council in reaching a decision concerning a matter of far reaching importance. The Massillon council was right in giving the matter due consideration in the first place, but now that important testimony concerning the advantages of natural gas has been received from other cities, and citizens generally endorse the proposition, the franchise should be granted without unnecessary delay.

Next to Colonel Roosevelt, the military man who has been fortunate in the reputation he has made out of the war with Spain seems to be General Wheeler. He is an older man than Colonel Roosevelt, and he was unfortunate enough to catch the fever at Santiago, but he nevertheless filled conspicuous places at the latter place and more lately at Camp Wikoff, and everything that has been heard of him has tended to render him an able soldier and a valuable citizen in the eyes of the public. The American people may congratulate themselves that as a member of Congress his voice will be heard next winter in the discussion of important military matters, and that as an experienced officer his opinions will carry weight.

The art of attitudinizing is one which has never been acquired by Republicans of the stamp of R. W. Tayler, and our esteemed contemporary, the Canton News-Democrat, recognizing the value of the accomplishment, has been quick to see the deficiencies of the Republican congressional candidate in this particular. "The purpose will now be to hold up Congressman Tayler as a great statesman," it sagely observes in a recent issue. "If Mr. Tayler could only pose he would add to his importance." Mr. Tayler cannot "pose," but as far as a thoroughly well demonstrated ability to look after the interests of his district and an honest desire to uphold the principles of Republicanism are concerned, no posing on his part is necessary.

Bitter words are passing these days between the friends of Governor Black and the Republicans who are convinced that Theodore Roosevelt is the man to head the New York Republican state ticket. Republicans who are for Roosevelt cannot understand why Governor Black can continue his fight for a renomination in view of the well known desire for the popular Rough Rider, while Governor Black and his friends at Albany declare that they do not believe in the strength of the Roosevelt sentiment. Governor Black's position is an unfortunate one for himself. He is a good man personally and an upright citizen of the Empire state, but the dominant sentiment of his party is unmistakable, and if he persists in his present attitude he will regret it in future years, provided that he is an aspirant for further political honors.

Matthew Marshall, in an article on "The Outlook for Free Silver," draws attention to the useful purpose served by a debate at the recent bankers' convention at Omaha when the fact was clearly brought out that the mainspring of the efforts in behalf of free silver coinage is a desire to raise prices and thus to enable debtors to pay their debts at a cheaper rate than they can under the gold standard. "It also showed," says Mr. Marshall, "that the silverites have no concern whatever for the welfare of the workers for wages. While their speakers at Omaha dilated eloquently upon the evil of the falling prices of agricultural commodities, they omitted to say anything about the rise of wages by which the workingman gets more dollars in gold for his labor than he did twenty-five years ago, and with those dollars he can [illegible] 50 to 100 per cent more of the [illegible]. The editor alone [illegible]

exclusion of the rest of the community."

"I served four years in the war of the Rebellion," recently said the general agent of one of the great trunk lines in New York, who was called upon to furnish thirty-eight Pullman sleepers to take soldiers home, "and I did not see a sleeping car during the entire time of my service. I very seldom saw an ordinary coach except when I went home on a furlough. My regiment was hauled back and forth from the Atlantic states to the Mississippi valley several times, and we travelled thousands of miles altogether, most of it on foot, and when we got a chance to ride on a railroad we thought we were in luck. Gondolas, or gravel cars with boards across for seats, were considered luxurious accommodations for enlisted men; rude bunks, three deep, in box cars, were eagerly seized by the regimental officers, while if the general and staff managed to get hold of a freight caboose they thought they were travelling with the very highest degree of luxury."

The business of last week in general was such as would have been considered decidedly satisfactory three years ago, although there have been complaints from various distributive sections that the fall trade has been seriously checked by the recent long continued hot wave. The cooler weather of the past few days will doubtless mend matters materially, and prospects for the near future are considered satisfactory. The Boston Advertiser, commenting upon prospective trade conditions, calls attention to the various developments which have occurred abroad within the past few weeks and which are encouraging to the friends of American interests. New foreign markets are practically to be created and are to offer new fields for energetic and persistent effort in the introduction of American products abroad. New demands are to be made and new wants are to be supplied. "It is no exaggeration to say," continues the Advertiser, "that within a few weeks events have happened whose effects may be felt for a century to come in the world of trade and commerce. A great revolution, peaceful, but of immense importance, has been wrought, and it carries with it the promise of such a revival in the world's commerce as was created by the discovery of America by Columbus The next few decades will see a commerce greater than the civilized world has ever seen in the past."

CLIMATE AND CORPS.

Weekly Report Furnished by the United States Weather Bureau.

The weather has been very favorable for farm work in most sections. No damage resulted from the cool weather and light frosts the first of the week, while crops have matured very rapidly with the high temperature of the last part. The daily mean temperature for the northern section was 68.6 degrees, for the central 68.0 degrees and for the southern 71.1 degrees. These means are in excess of the normal 4.6, 2.9 and 4.4 degrees, respectively. The total rainfall was nearly one-half inch below the normal in both the southern and central sections and 0.14 inch below in the northern. In parts of Clermont, Mahoning and Vinton counties the lack of rainfall has retarded plowing and seeding and injured fields and pastures.

A few correspondents report the corn crop all cut, while one or two say much is still green, but most of them report the crop practically all matured and cutting well under way. It is curing well. Some correspondents report wheat seeding just begun, but the majority state that seeding is being pushed as fast as possible and that much has been done. The early sown is sprouting well in most fields, and in a few places is coming up nicely and evenly. A large acreage is being sown.

Late potatoes are being harvested, and while a few report fair to good yields, the general crop is below the average. The quality is generally good. Quinces are a large crop. Late peaches are good. Grapes are excellent. Apples are very poor. All vine crops indicate a large yield and good quality. The clover seed harvest is going on with a very poor crop. In Stark county the weather is favorable for ripening corn and seeding is in progress.

A Clever Trick.

It certainly looks like it, but there is really no trick about it. Anybody can try it who has lame back and weak kidneys or nervous troubles. We mean he can cure himself right away by taking Electric Bitters. This medicine tones up the whole system, acts as a stimulant to the liver and kidneys, is a blood purifier and nerve tonic. It cures constipation, fainting spells, sleeplessness and melancholy. It is purely vegetable, a mild laxative, and restores the system to its natural vigor. Try Electric Bitters and be convinced that they are a miracle worker. Every bottle guaranteed. Only 50c a bottle at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store.

Millions Given Away.

It is certainly gratifying to the public to know of one concern in the land who are not afraid to be generous to the needy and suffering. The proprietors of Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds, have given away over ten millions trial bottles of this great medicine and have the satisfaction of knowing it has absolutely cured thousands of hopeless cases. Asthma, bronchitis, hoarseness and all diseases of the throat, chest and lungs are surely cured by it. Call on Z. T. Baltzly, druggist, and get a trial bottle free, regular size 50c and $1. Every bottle guaranteed, or price refunded.

For Over Fifty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best [illegible]

The Big Fair Is On.

The street fair gates swung open at exactly 12 o'clock Wednesday, and one of the largest crowds that Massillon has ever had on its thoroughfares soon was in possession. The expressions of the people are most gratifying to the men who worked so hard for the success of the fair, for by these expressions it is known that the public finds not a single flaw. It is the fair of fairs. What is to be found on Tremont street, on which is located the main entrance, is told in another column. The attendance of the fair this afternoon is estimated at 2,000 and tonight it will be many times that number. The grounds will be open at 9 o'clock every morning; the Midway at 12:30. The fair will not then be closed until 10:30 at night, at which hour the grounds will be cleared. The Midway will be closed from 5:30 to 6:30, the supper hour.

STREET FAIR ASSOCIATION.

Something About the Men Who are Back of the Carnival.

Mayor Jacob J. Wise talked street fair on the day that he won his title. W. D. Benedict and other merchants had suggested the idea long before, and Mayor Wise was soon in consultation with them. The result was a call for citizens to discuss the matter. The attendance was most discouraging, as was that of the next, the next and the next. With the exception of a few, business men regarded the proposed fair, if not with disfavor, with the gravest doubts of its success. But this lack of interest did not kill the movement. A temporary organization was effected and Mayor Wise and his friends worked with redoubled energy. Gradually things began to take form and the lukewarm were brought to the belief that Massillon could give a street fair. Soon everybody caught the spirit of the original promoters, and on August 12th the Massillon Business Men's Free Street Fair Association came into existence, thirty citizens of Massillon pledging themselves to be responsible for $50 each. In addition to this more than $1,000 was contributed by merchants, manufacturers and others. What has been done since then is known to every Massillonian, and the whole town owes thanks to those whose names appear hereinafter. The officers of the association are: Jacob J. Wise, president; J. C. F Putman, vice president; W. B. Martin, secretary; J. H. Hunt, treasurer. The committees are as follows:

MAYOR JACOB J. WISE.

Finance—H. V. Kramer, chairman, C. M. Whitman, Secretary, W. A. Pietzcker, treasurer, W. L. Bechtel, J. C F. Putman.

Exhibits—H. C. Dielhenn, G. F. Breckel, E. C. Segner, F. O. Humbergdr.

Space and Construction—W. D. Benedict, W. B. Martin, A. Dielhenn, E. E. Fox, F. R. Shepley.

Amusements—G. C. Haverstack, F. A. Vogt.

Music—F. A. Vogt, S. F. Wefler, T. C. Miller.

Light—C. M. McLain, H. F. Pocock, L. J. Vogt.

Advertising—Geo. Doll, W. D. Benedict, G. C. Haverstack, E. Albright, J. D. Miller.

Privileges—J. J. Wise, J. H. Hunt.

Contests—G. F. Breckel, G. J. Sailer, F. A. Vogt, A. M. Wetter, C. A. Krider.

Transportation—F. R. Shepley, E. E. Fox, H C Dielhenn, H. F. Pocock, E. C. Segner, A. J. Richeimer.

IT SURPASSED ALL.

The Parade the Finest Ever Witnessed in Massillon.

The parade moved at 10 o'clock, and a gorgeous, magnificent affair it was. The crowd that lined both sides of the streets included in the line of march was composed largely of persons from other cities, who came to get new ideas and to learn that in Massillon things are not done by halves. All Massillon was on hand, also, and the general opinion was that the town had never seen anything half so fine.

One of the most interesting features of the parade was that of Russell & Company. First came the clumsy affairs that were worth their weight in gold to the farmers in 1850. Then came the threshing machine which was used on the farm of General Grant in 1866, and after these were the superb automatic and traction engines, threshers and saw mills which Russell & Company manufacture today.

Hess, Snyder & Company's Boomer furnace was on wheels, too, with fantastically attired individuals seeing that the fires were kept up. On another wagon charming young ladies were gathered about a cooking range, which appeared to be producing wafers as rapidly as they could be taken from the fire and thrown among the crowd. On Mr. Schu[illegible] wagon Millport men brewed beer that all might see how it is done. The Finlay Brewing Company followed close behind with a wagon loaded high with the casks filled with the popular beverage.

Other merchants, manufacturers and business men represented in the parade were: Massillon Stoneware Company, C. L. McLain & Co., Meuser Bros., A F. Portmann, L J. Vogt, F. C. Sibila, F. Weiler, W. B. Martin, F. W. Loeffler, Emil Lux, H. K. Ryder, Graber Bros., N. H. Willaman, A. Oehl, L. Moser, W. D. Benedict, John Wolfsperger, A. Keller, C. E. Archer, H. E. Sinnock, Cascade Mills, Critchfird & Son, E. C. Segner, Freedom Oil Company, Walter Wolfsperger, Twentieth Century store, G. W. Doll, Rider & Snyder. American Steam Laundry Co., J. W. Foltz, J. R Oppenheimer, J. Houk, Sonnhalter Bros., R. E. Clementz, Albright & Breckel, Sippo Valley Milling Company, West Side Mills and the Warwick Coal Company.

The remainder of the parade consisted of the Midway attractions, the most prominent feature being that part of the procession made up by Albert M. Wetter's ponies and dogs. The members of the American Vaudeville Company, the Japanese performers, the Egyptian fortune teller and others occupied seats in landaus. The Australian wild girl was in a closed carriage, all about which there appeared to hang an air of mystery.

Mayor Wise, acting as chief marshal, led the parade, his aide, Harry S. Markel, also mounted, riding by his side. Five members of the police force followed, each looking his best astride a well behaving horse. Then came the members of the Massillon Business Men's Free Street Fair Association, with the Military band just behind them. The handsome battleship Maine, J. W. Foltz's display, was the first of the merchants' features. Harry Parnacott, twirling his baton, marched near the head of the procession.

THEY BEGGAR DESCRIPTION.

The Pen Too Feeble to do the Displays Justice.

Books could be filled with descriptions of the beautiful things which greet the eye at every turn, and yet much concerning the displays of Massillon merchants and manufacturers would remain unsaid. After one is within the Erie street gates—and since noon today admission has been denied no one—his glance first falls upon a conspicuous sign declaring the modest little corner beneath to be the headquarters of the mayor and police. Both telephones are here to be found, and a squad of policemen will always be on hand. This is on the south side of the street.

Its neighbor is the fifty-six-foot booth of Hess, Snyder & Co., wherein one finds more Boomer furnaces, steel ranges, pumps, friction clutch pulleys and the other manufactures of a great institution than many people have ever seen before in one place. Among the decorations are a picture of McKinley and a diploma granted by the Stark County Fair Association in 1895 for the best display. A souvenir calendar is given to every comer

Snyder & Pinkle, with decorations in yellow, pink and green, display more of Hess, Snyder & Co.'s stoves.

N. H Willaman's display is of sewing machines and mouldings. The American flag is the ceiling decoration, and a very prettily arranged one it is.

Mrs. J H. McLain's booth is filled with cut flowers, carnations and roses, and a fine variety of ferns, palms, etc.

L. A. Koons has on exhibition productions of the best wall paper manufacturers in the United States.

Pure white and purple, canned goods, flour and coffee are the conspicuous features of Bechtel & Taggart's display.

All the nice things that could be said about millinery would apply well to the display of Abt.

H. K. Ryder and J. J. Klotz have combined their displays, making a fine array of neckwear, suitings and such things. An immense elk head is an attractive feature.

The very latest in buggies is to be found in P. H. Young's booth, and but a short distance away are Mr. Archer's headquarters, where is another handsome display in that line.

The headquarters of the Massillon Street Fair Association are located in the first booth to the left of the entrance.

The display of the Artificial Ice Company occupies a space of eight feet and is unique in form. In the center of huge blocks of ice incandescent lamps have been frozen, which sparkle cheerfully in the frame of crystal. L. P. Schimke is manager of the plant.

E C. Segner, dealer in builders' supplies, flour and feed, has arranged a neat display, occupying a booth twelve feet in length.

The Independent Company's booth contains a press, which is in operation constantly, printing cards, which are distributed to the eager throng. This is the only exhibit of the kind in the fair, and attracts universal attention. News of importance is being displayed by bulletins.

C. J. Duncan has made the most of his space, and jewelry arranged in a way that pleases, though also dazzles, the eye.

H. H. Pille has a glass case filled with fancy slippers, and in the rear are shoes scattered among the pink and green decorations in a manner that forms a very pretty effect.

"Our aim," said Artist Frantz when the question of displays came up, "has been to be practical. We [illegible] the public what Mr. Whitman has for sale." And while the display is all that, no one can deny that the artistic is not lacking in the arrangement of the hats, caps, clothing and the many other things.

The Bee Hive, with its sixty feet of space, has produced the effects that make its East Main street show windows so attractive. It is useless to attempt to describe it—it must be seen to be appreciated.

The same can be said of Humberger's booth, which is not far distant, whose main colors are pink, white and yellow, with just enough green to make the combination doubly beautiful. An occasional mirror adds to the charming appearance.

The Siebold display includes ladies' and children's wraps, silks, lace curtains, comforts, blankets and umbrellas, the sides and ceiling of the booth being covered with pink and lavender bunting, with just a small allowance of white. It is elegant beyond the power of the pen.

W. D Benedict has a completely furnished kitchen, dining room, parlor and bedroom, and there are men in charge to give facts and figures concerning the embellishment of the home.

Dielhenn & Co., clothiers and furnishers, occupy a twenty-four foot booth, which is most elaborately decorated in yellow and white, with superb electrical effects. Fifty-four lights of many colors are placed so as to give a beautifying effect to the magnificent display. Their booth contains the greatest number of electric lights, and is generally admired.

S. F. Wefler's china and provision display creates much comment. The draperies are of pink and white, and the wares are attractively displayed. Mr. Wefler's booth is sixteen feet in length.

The boot and shoe display of George Snyder & Sons is made doubly attractive by the neat decorations in pink and white. Up to date footwear of every description is exhibited in a manner most fascinating. Space sixteen feet.

The exhibit of William Yost, harness and buggy dealer, is effectively arranged and is equally as attractive. Every foot of a sixteen-foot booth is used to advantage.

A. F. Portmann's display of stoves, ranges, mantels and grates consumes thirty-two feet of space. The booth is attractively decorated and receives much attention.

The Twentieth Century store has used sixteen feet of space to a splendid advantage, displaying dry goods and notions.

Graze & Sonnhalter, grocers, have consumed sixteen feet of space in arranging an effective display of fancy and staple goods. Those having an eye to good things linger here.

Z. T. Baltzly's exhibit of drugs and notions attracts wide attention, but is probably not as interesting to the ill as to the well. The booth covers a space of sixteen feet and is beautifully decorated.

The millinery exhibit of D. Kiehl & Co. is artistically displayed in an eight-foot booth.

Everybody is interested in the boot and shoe displays, Suhr & Zepp's demanding an equal share of attention, their display being attractively arranged.

It is almost like stepping into a drug store to approach the booth of Rider & Snyder. Everything to be found at a pharmacist's is there, and fancy goods and other side lines are not missing.

The exhibit of C. L. McLain & Co., wholesale grocers, consists almost entirely of canned goods.

The space of Hemperly & Jacobs shows glittering cutlery, firearms and much else that disproves the theory that a hardware concern cannot make an attractive display.

The Actual Business College and L. L. Volkmor share one booth, which is all that the artists of Mr. Volkmor's and Mr. Yocum's ability can make it.

The Central Union Telephone Company's headquarters contain the latest inventions, including the famous affair through which a New York whisper can be heard in San Francisco.

Grapes, peaches, apples, quinces and pumpkins and squashes galore fill H. E. Sinnock's booth to overflowing. One squash wieghs 54 pounds. It was brought in by H. Seaver, of North Lawrence, and bids fair to be a prize-winner. Dr. Kirkland has sent in some fine clusters of Lady Down grapes, arranged in a most unique manner.

W. H. McLain is displaying bath room and kitchen plumbing to the very best advantage in a sixteen foot booth.

The Cleveland Baking Company also has exhibits occupying sixteen feet.

Hacketts' furniture display is exceptionally fine. Forty feet of space have been divided into a bed room, dining room and parlor, which are appropriately furnished. The furniture exhibited is both rare and beautiful, and the decorations are a feature.

The exhibit of Becker, the photographer, is admired continually.

The huge lump of coal displayed by the Central Coal Co., attracts attention also.

The furniture exhibited by Mr. Carnes, who expects to engage in business in Massillon in the near future, is fine.

The wall paper and picture frame display of E. F. Bahney is beautiful beyond description and the 24-foot booth is continually surrounded by an admiring throng. The decorations are artistic and admirably arranged.

Wearers of good clothes cannot resist the temptation to linger about the spacious booth occupied by George Goodhart, clothier and furnisher. The decorations are exquisite and the display denotes rare taste and judgment, the arrangement being faultless.

The 24-foot booth containing the exhibit of J. W. Foltz, clothier, tailor and furnisher, is equally attractive. The decorations are of palms, pink and blue bunting tastefully placed.

J. D. Frank & Co., boot and shoe merchants, have utilized twenty-four feet of space in preparing their elaborate display. The booth is exquisitely trimmed and is one of the most attractive in the exposition.

The Singer sewing machine is effectively exhibited, and two convenient booths are occupied by George Falke, manufacturer of fine candies.

The Massillon Water Company is supplying pure artesian water, free of charge, both to the fair proper and the Midway.

Meuser Bros., piano manufacturers, have a splendid display, and their instruments are attracting much attention.

Ellery's bargain store is represented by a brilliant display of fine china, which adds greatly to the beauty of the row. Sixteen feet are consumed by this exhibit.

W. R. Harrison, manufacturer of feed cutters, horse power and the portable family steam laundry, has an interesting display. He also exhibits corn fifteen feet in height, grown by A. Hurst, of Burton City.

Dewey baking powder and Hower's Magic Cereal come in for their share of attention.

A sign, the letters of which are amblazoned upon wood in pyrographic work and which is mounted upon a festoon composed of the stars and stripes, designates the forty-foot booth devoted to the art exhibit of the women of Massillon. Although the booth is one of the largest in the fair, it was found to be too small to accomodate all of the many beautiful articles which were donated for exhibition. The walls are covered with specimens of art needlework, drawings, paintings in oil and water colors, pyrographic or burnt work upon wood and leather, beautiful draperies, etc., while upon tables and in cabinets is displayed an unusual and interesting collection of china and other bric-a-brac. Among other noticeable objects is a pencil drawing of the Colloseum by James Young, a very youthful artist; a wonderful piece of Battenburg embroidery, donated by Mrs. Susan Pietzcker; a lunch cloth in intricate drawn work, by Mrs. E. A. Shauf, and some remarkably fine pieces of furniture decorated in burnt work, by Mrs. Chas. Conrad; Mrs. R. B. Dimon, Miss Lillian Fletcher and others. In the display of hand painted china, which calls forth constant admiration, is included a china plaque, lent by Frank Arthur, said to be over one hundred years old, and a collection of ancient platters, cups, teapots and cream jugs, which have all been in existence at least a century. Visitors should not fail to notice a pair of gloves, loaned by Mrs. Columbus Bader. They are 81 years old, and are hand knit in white cotton and blue beads.

ON THE MIDWAY.

The Sights and Scenes in the City of Tents.

"She's wild, people, she's wild, she's wild," called out in stentorian tones by an individual in sailor costume, is the first intelligible sound that reaches the ear immediately upon entering the Midway. It is needless to say that this reference is to the lady from Australia, who reclines gracefully and with evident comfort in a home built expressly for her.

As one advances he has more of the same sort of thing, here and there finding a "barker," as they are called in professional circles, whose grotesque appearance and original sayings are as interesting as the show itself. One of these men is stationed at the entrance of every tent, among which are those of Visions of Art, the Oriental dancers, the pugilistic Pollock brothers, the Hindoo village, the Japanese theatre, the London theatre and the American Vaudeville Company. Albert M. Wetter's tents are well situated, and the patronage is most satisfactory.

THE PARADE FRIDAY.

Indications That There Will Be Thousands in Line.

The parade next Friday, it is positively known, will be participated in by the Knights of St. John, Uniform Rank Knights of Pythias, Perry Lodge K. of P., Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, Ensign Bagley Council, Jr. O. U A. M., Sippo Lodge, I. O. O. F, Hart Post, G. A. R., Sons of Veterans, Daughters of Veterans. There will also be many other societies in line, but the foregoing have already made their reports to the mayor. Mayor Wise will be chief marshal of all parades. He has appointed as his aides H. S. Markel, G. B. Eggert and R. B. Crawford, sr. There are at least fifty members of the volunteer or regular armies in Massillon, and it is suggested that they meet and form plans for taking part in the demonstration.

HART POST'S NOTICE.

Hart No. 134, G. A. R. has accepted an invitation from the committee of arrangements to turn out in the parade on Friday, September 23, and they now invite all ex-soldiers, Sons and Daughters of Veterans to fall in line with them, and a special invitation is extended to the present soldiers of the Cuban war. Ambulances will be furnished to all those who are not able to march. By order of F. Strobel, P. C.

"Pure and Sure."

Cleveland's
BAKING POWDER.

Strongest of all pure cream of tartar baking powders.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Per Lee Parsell, a son.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Turenne Getz, a son.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Jerome Shepley, a daughter.

Mrs. Richard Johnson and child are visiting in Wooster.

William Fuller, of Elyria, is the guest of Massillon relatives.

Miss Lillian Hemmeter, of Medina, is the guest of Miss Minnie Kiihn.

Born, to the Rev. and Mrs. O. W. Weber, in Grant street, a daughter.

Mrs. Mary J. Benedict, of Akron, is visiting at the home of W. D. Benedict.

Miss Blanche McCue returned from Mt. Clemens, Mich., on Tuesday evening.

New poles are being put in on North Mill street by the Bell telephone company.

Charles Miller, of Cleveland, is the guest of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Miller.

A Farmers' telephone has been placed in the wall paper store of L. A. Koons. No. 279.

Wheat has advanced two cents a bushel in price in Massillon. It is now worth sixty-five cents.

Miss Oelrich, of Tiffin, who has been the guest of Miss Volkmor and Miss Kuebler, has returned home.

Mrs. Isabel Campbell, of Cleveland, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Cameron Miller, in West Tremont street.

Of the 117 indictments returned by the Columbiana county grand jury, 103 are for the violation of the liquor laws.

An unknown Slav was killed Friday in the W. & L. E. mine at Dillonvale by a fall of rock. Two others were seriously injured.

The W. & L. E. station at Zoar was robbed the other night and $31 was stolen. There is no clue to the perpetrators of the robbery.

Peter J. Palmer and Miss Rebecca Witman, of McDonaldsville, O., were married on Sunday at 12 o'clock by the Rev. William H. Shults.

Mr. John Richards and Miss Alice Stanford, of East Greenville, were married at the M. E. parsonage in Dalton on Monday, the Rev. J. H. Barron officiating.

As a result of a hot fight in the board of education at Youngstown, over the awarding of contract, all telephones have been ordered out of the school buildings.

Arvine W. Fox will celebrate his 82nd birthday on Thursday, and will be glad to exchange congratulations with all the friends who may honor him with a call upon that occasion. Mr. Fox resides at 340 West Tremont street.

Miss Mabel Saybolt, of Wooster, and the Rev. Frederick McMillen, of Dayton, were married at the bride's home in Wooster Tuesday night. Misses Dorothy and Cora Taggart and H. F. Dielhenn, of this city, were in attendance.

Judge Smith, in court at Lisbon, sentenced Daniel McCarty to five years at hard labor for assault and robbery on the public highway. The amount secured by McCarty and for which he suffers this severe penalty was just sixteen cents.

The probable election of Lorenzo Snow to the head of the Mormon church is looked upon with interest by people in Massillon and Canton, as Zerubabel Snow, the supposed father of the Mormon candidate, once lived in Canton and conducted business in this city.

An altar guild for St. Timothy's church has been organized with Mrs. C. M. Roberts directress, Miss Florence Dangler secretary and treasurer. Other members of the guild are the Misses Anna Dieterich, Mabel Dielhenn, Alice Garrigues, Dorothy Taggart, Cora Taggart and Nellie Gribble.

W. J. Penberthy, of this city, served in the regular army under Captain Allyn Capron, First artillery, whose death occurred at his home near Ft. Myer, Va., on Sunday. Captain Capron contracted typhoid fever in Santiago, which resulted in his death. His son, Captain Allyn K. Capron, of the Rough Riders, was killed during the engagement before Santiago.

The next annual reunion of the Nineteenth O. V. I. will be held in Youngstown. This was decided at the reunion held at Cincinnati recently, and the date will probably be some time next September. Postmaster O. P. Shaffer, of Youngstown, was re-elected president of the association. Hiram Doll, of Canton, was elected vice president, and T. A. Brierly, of Warren, secretary.

The trustees of the Massillon state hospital have postponed the date of the formal opening of the institution until October 2. The change was made owing to the inability of Governor Bushnell to be present on September 29th and on account of the Stark county fair. Dr. Richardson has been in Columbus for several days, but returned today. The board of trade has selected S. A. Conrad to deliver the address of welcome on the day of the dedication.

A number of the ladies of the Massillon Club met at the club house on Tuesday evening to arrange for a reception in honor of Governor Bushnell at the time of the dedication of the Massillon state hospital. This reception will be held at the club house from 8 to 10 o'clock on October 12. Refreshments will be served, and everything possible done to make the occasion a pleasant one. The names of the members of the entertainment committee will be announced later.

In its account of the carnival held at Orrville last week, the Crescent says: "The races were great features for lovers of sport in this line. On Wednesday the Massillon Driving Club gave three warmly contested races, there being twelve entries. The club is composed of successful prominent business and professional men of that progressive city, who enjoy riding behind a speedy horse, and the exhibitions of speed in the Orrville matinees give evidence of their judgment in valuable horse flesh, as well as in business."

Mr. and Mrs. Mills H. Beardsley in company with Mr. and Mrs. George Stover, of Canal Fulton, were visitors in the city on Monday afternoon. Mr. and Mrs Beardsley are prominently known throughout Utah, where they have lived for many years The good quality of the restaurants on the Rio Grande Western system has been due to the high standard set by them in the long proprietorship and personal management of the series of meal stations at Salt Lake City, Ogden, Helper and Thistle, Utah. A short time ago they disposed of all their interests to a son and after a series of visits they will spend the winter in Honolulu.

One of the most remarkable incidents on record is reported from Homeworth. A few days ago a horse owned by John Shively, a school teacher of that place, while in the door yard grazing took a fit and while in this crazed condition entered the Shively home through the front door and demolished all the furnishings in three rooms. Chairs and furniture, including an elegant organ, were kicked and trampled into kindling wood by the infuriated beast, while great holes were torn in the ceiling. The inmates of the house were driven from the premises, and barely escaped being killed. After thoroughly exhausting himself the horse fell over in the parlor and died with its head on the family bible.—Alliance Leader.

NEWS FROM CANTON.

Interesting Happenings In and About the Court House.

CANTON, Sept. 19.—The September term of common pleas court began this morning in room No. 1, Judge McCarty presiding. The motion docket was heard and the cases assigned for trial during the week were taken up. At 10 o'clock the grand jury was impaneled. The jury has from fifteen to twenty cases to dispose of.

The will of Catharine Pauli, of Massillon, was filed for probate this morning. To St. Mary's church, of Massillon, she bequeaths $50 for the benefit of the church and $25 for masses for the benefit of the souls of herself, lately deceased husband and the latter's parents. The Immaculate Conception church, of Cincinnati, receives $25, and the balance of Mrs. Pauli's estate goes to her brother, Jacob Strobel, of Massillon.

Christena Lister has begun suit against T. Harvey Smith, treasurer of Stark county. She desires the latter enjoined from collecting taxes for 1897 on certain property in Canton, in excess of $27.84, and from adding a penalty claimed to be due as additional taxes.

A petition to release surety has been filed in the estate of Solomon Reinoehl, of Tuscarawas township. G. L. Daum, has been appointed guardian of Charles and Howard Dehoff, of Osnaburg township. A final account has been filed in the estate of Frederick Tromp, of Lawrence township.

Coroner McQuate has had the body of George Wolf, whose death occurred at the county infirmary, exhumed in order to make a thorough examination of the case. Wolf was stabbed nearly two years ago and has been an invalid ever since. The body was interred during the coroner's absence from the city and it is his duty to ascertain whether or not death resulted from the wound inflicted. Dr. Gans, of Massillon, will assist in the post mortem examination.

Marriage licenses have been granted to John Richards and Alice J. Stanford, of East Greenville; Wesley M. Welker and Clara Parington, of Canton; William Cronk and Ella Heisermar, of Alliance.

THE NATURAL GAS ORDINANCE.

It is passed by the Canton Council on Tuesday Night.

CANTON, Sept 21.—The city council, in a special meeting on Tuesdeay night, passed the ordinance granting a franchise to the East Ohio Gas Company to lay pipes for the purpose of circulating natural gas within the corporation limits of the city. The ordinance was bitterly opposed by the electric and artificial gas companies, but finally passed by a vote of 12 to 2. Work on the city surveys is to be commenced immediately, and the laying of the pipes will begin just as soon as the material can be gotten upon the ground. Work has already commenced on the south end of the line and with favorable weather the entire system may be completed by early winter.

SHE FOUND HER SISTER.

A Midway Performer Who is Well Known in Massillon.

Maude Golden, contortionist, who years ago was well known in Massillon as Maud McConnell, reached the city yesterday, having signed for the Midway. The turn she does, so various newspapers say, is really marvelous. Miss Golden is a sister of Mrs. Charles Meyers, who resides in East Plum street, and will be her guest while in the city. She had not the faintest idea that she would find relatives here, and was very much pleased as well as surprised to learn that Mrs. Myers is in Massillon. Miss Golden supposed that she was in Chicago.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon, Sept. 20, 1898:

LADIES.

Castlon, Mrs. Janie	Rost, Mrs. Francie
Lowny, Mrs. M. E.	Stewart, Mrs. E. D.
Wann, Mrs. Sarah	Haring, Miss Emma C.
Williams, Mrs. M. Frank	

MEN.

Bodley, Chas.	Hunter, J. S.
Goller, Edw.	Kohn, John
Mortimer, C.	Matchless Huller Co.

FOREIGN.

Haubest, Frau

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.

FELIX R. BENTLEY, P. M.

STILL HANGING FIRE.

The Gas Ordinance Again Delayed by the Council.

MAY ULTIMATELY BE DEFEATED.

Next Week will Probably Decide its Fate—New Opposition Comes to the Front—Officer McGuire's Suspension Reported—Both Sides to be Questioned on Tuesday Night.

The city council at the Monday night meeting again failed to pass the ordinance extending a franchise to the East Ohio Gas Company. Although the ordinance was considered and amended by the council as a whole last week, there are members who still claim to be in the dark. The ordinance embodying the amendments, previously published in THE INDEPENDENT, was presented and given the first reading. Mr. Smith's motion to suspend the rules for the second reading was lost after much discussion, however, Messrs. Reay, Haag and Kouth voting negatively. The question of furnishing gas to manufacturers came up and Mr. Kramer stated that he understood the ordinance was to provide that gas shall be supplied to them at the same reduction granted city buildings, schools and churches.

Both Mr. Johns and Mr. Lewis corrected Mr. Kramer by stating that the company's representative, Mr. McDowell, said specifically that unless there was a surplus of gas it would not be furnished to manufacturers, but if supplied his company would certainly be compelled to compete with coal, probably reducing the price to ten or fifteen cents per 1,000 feet.

Mr. Kouth then took the floor, again defending the coal interests, and was assisted in a measure by City Clerk Haring. Mr. Kouth demanded to know how the gas would benefit Massillon if not furnished to manufacturers. He also said its admittance would deprive many of our miners of work, thus injuring one industry to admit another, which would probably employ but a clerk or two. The clerk read letters from the mayors of Indianapolis and Toledo, both stating that natural gas was a blessing, economical, and that its advantages over coal were conspicuous.

Both letters were directed to the Canton board of trade and advised the city not to hesitate to secure natural gas if the opportunity presented itself. The letters, or copies thereof, were placed in the clerk's hands by the solicitor. Mr. Haring then advised the council to go slow and not to be too hasty in passing the ordinance, referring to ordinances passed by other councils which had not received due consideration. He further stated that he had nothing to say for or against the ordinance, but called the attention of the council to a printed statement that the gas supply at Bellaire was failing, and that the Bellaire Steel Company had re-opened its mine employing 100 men. He thought it strange that the East Ohio Gas Company did not supply Bellaire instead of laying 100 miles of pipe to reach Massillon. Mr. Johns in behalf of the ordinance, said he had discussed the gas question with several prominent coal operators and all had admitted that the presence of gas would not materially injure their local trade. One operator stated that about 20,000 tons of coal were consumed annually in Massillon, thus employing 60 miners and laborers.

City Engineer Borton reported the completion of the curbing and gutter contracts in Richville avenue.

Mayor Wise filed the following report: "I have suspended Officer McGuire for disobeying my orders. JACOB WISE, "Mayor."

Mr. Kouth said that the mayor should have stated the charges explicitly, whereupon the mayor answered that he merely wanted the matter investigated by the council. Later the mayor reported that Officer McGuire had been suspended for refusing to bring a prisoner to the office to sign his bond, also for addressing the mayor in an insulting manner. Mr. Kouth moved that the council as a whole investigate the matter by examining both the mayor and Officer McGuire tonight. The motion was lost, however, owing to the inability of several members to attend, but a second motion providing for the investigation next Tuesday night was agreed to.

The ordinances for improving Chester and Cedar streets by grading were read the second time.

After some hesitation the council accepted an invitation from the street fair association to turn out in a body in the parade on Friday.

Mr. Kouth's motion instructing the fire committee to expend $6.00 or $8.00 for a flag for the central engine house, was agreed to, Mr. Johns voting no.

The fire committee was also authorized to contract for painting the reel house roof, and the prison and police committee was instructed to have the roof of the dwelling house in Charles street, repaired.

The street commissioner was instructed to make repairs in Green and Raspberry streets.

On Mr. Smith's motion the railway committee was again instructed to confer with the Canton-Massillon Electric Railway Company, and endeavor to secure right of way for city cars in East Main street.

The street and alley committee was instructed to confer with Mr. Geis relative to a small claim, occasioned by the opening of Andrew street.

Mr. Kramer stated that the fair association had been requested to leave the arches intact until after the visit of Governor Bushnell. He said they cost the association $480, and would be removed Monday unless purchased by the city for $300. No action was taken, and the council adjourned.

AS PRESIDING ELDER.

The Rev. Dr. G. B. Smith's Appointment is Announced.

HIS SUCCESSOR IN THIS CITY.

The Rev. J. I. Wilson, of Canton, Will be the New Pastor of the First M. E. Church Dr. Smith Will Reside in Alliance—Other Appointments.

Monday was the closing day of the M. E. East Ohio conference at Barnesville, O. Several important questions were settled before the final adjournment. The government canteen was strongly denounced and a resolution commendatory to President McKinley was unanimously endorsed. Among the list of appointments announced by the bishop was that of the Rev. Dr. George B. Smith as presiding elder of the Canton district. The pastorate of the First M. E. church of this city will be filled by the Rev. J. I. Wilson. Canton appointments are: Dueber avenue church, C. W. Harshman; First church, C. E. Manchester; Lawrence avenue, W. E. Hollett. Alliance: First church, T. A. Lane; Union church, J. R. Mills. Salem, C. B. Henthorne. The Rev. Dr. G. B. Smith, of this city, was also appointed as one of a committee to visit Yellow Springs, O., and report concerning the advisability of establishing a home for the aged at that place.

The Rev. Dr. Smith returned from Barnesville this afternoon. To a representative of THE INDEPENDENT he stated that as presiding elder he would probably reside in Alliance The change in the pastorate of the First M. E church will take place within the next two weeks. The Rev. J. I. Wilson, who will succeed Dr. Smith in Massillon, is now pastor of the Simpson M. E. church, of Canton.

AT ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.

The Perry Township Sunday School Convention Monday Night.

The third quarterly convention of the Perry township Sunday school association was held on Monday evening in St. John's Evangelical church with a very fair attendance. The choir of St John's church furnished music which was very much appreciated, and Miss May List played a piano solo very effectively. The business of the evening was preceded by a prayer offered by the Rev. F. H. Simpson, pastor of the Christian church, after which Theodore H. Focke, superintendent of St. Timothy's Sunday school, delivered an address on the subject, "How to Get the Most Good out of the Sunday School Lesson." Professor E A. Jones then gave a talk on "Association Day," which, it is hoped, will eventually be observed by all Sunday schools. The township organization has proved itself to be of value to the development of the Sunday school, and it is hoped that a still greater degree of enthusiasm may be manifested in the work. The closing address was made by C. B. Heckman, and consisted of an interesting paper on, "The Work of the Sunday School Secretary."

TO BUILD A CHURCH.

Meinhart & Son Secure a Large Contract at Ashtabula Harbor.

John Meinhart went to Ashtabula Harbor Tuesday to superintend preparations for the erection of a new $25,000 Catholic church. Meinhart & Son have the contract for the construction work. The edifice is to be entirely of stone. Karl Meinhart will leave for Ashtabula in a few days with a force of men. Most of the workmen employed will be from Massillon.

TO SUCCEED RATCHFORD.

Is the Desire of Treasurer Lewis, of the United Mine Workers

T. L. Lewis, of Bridgeport, treasurer of the Ohio Mine Workers, is a candidate for president of the national organization, desiring to succeed M. D Ratchford. The latter, having recently been appointed on the labor commission, will not be a candidate for re-election as the miners, president.

A Great Zoological Garden.

The Zoological Society of New York propose to construct what will probably be the finest zoological garden in the world in Bronx Park, New York, and under the direction of the executive committee the plans are being fully elaborated. The society expects to open the garden to the public in a satisfactory way on May 1st, 1898. While the work is progressing with all due rapidity and zeal, the old and well approved plan of relieving biliousness and constipation through the beneficent agency of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters finds general recognition This excellent family medicine is a safeguard against malaria and nervousness. It invigorates the system through the medium of improved digestion and appetite, fortifies it against disease, and counteracts the effects of overwork, mental or physical. A wineglassful before retiring engenders health yielding and strength-giving sleep. Let it have the persistent and systematic trial that it deserves.

Free Homes in Western Florida.

There are about 1,000,000 acres of government land in northwest Florida, subject to homestead entry, and about half as much again of railroad lands for sale at very low rates. These lands are on or near the line of the Louisville & Nashville railroad, and R. J. Wemyss, general land commissioner, Pensacola, will be glad to write you about them. If you wish to go down and look at them, the Louisville & Nashville railroad provides the way and the opportunity on the first and third Tuesday of each month, with excursions at only $2 over one fare for round trip tickets. Write C. P. Atmore, general passenger agent, Louisville, Ky., for particulars.

CLAIMED BY DEATH.

The Hon. S. C. Bowman a Victim of Heart Failure.

FORMERLY MAYOR OF MASSILLON.

He Also Served as Legislator and as Member of the State Board of Equalization—A Noble Career Ended—Funeral Friday Afternoon.

Samuel C. Bowman, ex-mayor of Massillon, died at midnight Tuesday at his home in North Mill street, of heart failure. Mr. Bowman has suffered several attacks and has been ill since February. He was an active and honored citizen and his death is deeply regretted.

Mr. Bowman was born in Franklin county, Pa., in 1822, and when seven years of age moved to Stark county with his parents, who located on a farm near Brookfield. He acquired an excellent education, securing instructions in the higher branches at Edenburg Academy and Haysville Academy, also in a select school in Massillon. When twenty-one years of age Mr. Bowman taught school in his township and in 1852 engaged in business in Massillon, investing in various branches in the years that followed.

In the fall of 1869 he was elected to represent Stark county in the state legislature and was re-elected in 1871, serving two terms In 1880 he was elected a member of the state board of equalization, and from 1884 to 1886 creditably filled the office of mayor of this city. Mr. Bowman has also served as councilman, justice of the peace, member of board of education and for ten years was township trustee. He leaves but one child, Mrs. Otto Uhlendorf, Mrs. Bowman having preceded him in death by three years. Mr. Bowman was a prominent Knights Templar, having repeatedly filled the position of past eminent commander, and the lodge will assist in the burial service. The funeral will be held at 1:30 o'clock on Friday afternoon from the Bowman residence, the Rev. G. B. Smith officiating.

TOLEDO'S BIG FIRE.

TOLEDO, Sept. 21.—[By Associated Press]—The total loss by the fire at the Union elevator is $610,000, of which $250,000 is on the building and $310,000 on the grain. The building was insured for $136,000, and the grain for $258,000. Ohio Central loss is $50,000.

Following is a list of the dead from the Union elevator explosion and fire: Grace Parks, bookkeeper; John Carr and Fred Garrett, shovelers; Everett Smith, machinist, and two unknown shovelers. Following missing are supposed to be in the burned building: Frank Vanhorton, inspector; Samuel Alexander, weigher; Harold Parks, son of the superintendent, and Charles Keefer, engineer. The injured are: Hamilton Parks, son of the superintendent, fatally; John Smith, shoveler, will probably die; Fred Pargettis, assistant foreman, may recover: Barney Welch, shoveler, fatally; William J. Parks, superintendent, fatally; W. C. Jordan, yardmaster of the Ohio Central railroad, badly burned on the face and arms.

NEWS FROM HONOLULU.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 21.—[By Associated Press]—The steamship Alameda arrived today with Honolulu advices to September 14th. The congressional commissioners are finishing that work and expect to leave for the United States September 23d. The sentiment of the natives seems divided, a portion favoring restoring the queen, while others ask for certain rights under the new government.

FRENCH CONVICTS MUTINY.

LONDON, Sept. 21.—[By Associated Press]—A special from Paris announces a mutiny at Cayenne, the capital of French Guiana, among the convicts. The mutineers murdered their guards, siezed the arms and ammunition in the military storehouse, and are beseiging the principal prison. It is feared they may liberate four thousand convicts. Troops have been called from Martinique, but it is said they cannot arrive in time

CERVERA AT HOME.

SANTANDER, Spain, Sept. 21.—[By Associated Press]—The steamer City of Rome with Spanish naval prisoners from Portsmouth, N. H., arrived today.

Dyspepsia

Is weakness of the stomach. It is the source of untold misery. It may be cured by toning and strengthening the stomach and enriching and purifying the blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Many thousands have been cured by this medicine and write that now they "can eat anything they wish without distress."

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by druggists. $1, six for $5. Get HOOD'S.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. 25 cents.

ROYAL Baking Powder

Most healthful leavener in the world. Goes farther.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

THE PROPERTY DIVIDED

The Zoar Commissioners Make Their Report.

7,000 ACRES AMONG 136 MEMBERS.

Louis Zimmerman Makes to "The Independent" the First Authentic Statement that Has Been Printed Concerning the Division of the Society's Real Estate.

Louis Zimmerman, for many years secretary of the Zoar Society of Separatists, who was in Massillon Wednesday, gave THE INDEPENDENT an authentic statement concerning the division of the property of the society.

"The board of commissioners, composed of Henry S. Fisher, of Bolivar; W. Becher, of Bolivar, and Samuel Foltz, of New Philadelphia," said Mr. Zimmerman, "made its report yesterday, through George E. Hayward, the surveyor of Tuscarawas county, who had been engaged to assist the commission. All the members of the society who were able assembled in the meeting house. Those who were not were consulted at their homes. The report of the commission was unanimously accepted. It provides for the division of the 7,000 acres of land into 136 equal parts. About one-half of the land is agricultural, and the other is woodland.

"Each one of the 136 members signed over to the others his or her share in all property except that portion which was allotted to him or her by the commission. That is, a general conveyance was drawn up by which every member relinquished all claim to everything but the share which the report of the commission showed to be his. In the past all the property was owned in common, every one having an interest in everything that belonged to the society."

The sale of the chattel property of the society will be held on October 4th, and will be in progress until everything has been disposed of. Then division of the money realized will be made. It is thought that all or nearly all of the residents of Zoar will remain at that place for the present. Mr. Zimmerman has no settled personal plans for the future. A share in the store has fallen to him, and it is his intention to remain in Zoar for the present, at least.

THE CHAPLAIN ILL.

DENVER, Sept. 21.—[By Associated Press]—Chaplain J. P. McIntyre of the battle ship Oregon, has been stricken with nervous prostration, and may be confined to bed some time. A court martial convenes here next week to try him for public criticism of Admiral Sampson and Captain Evans. The court will probably be obliged to postpone the proceedings.

THE MILL STILL IDLE.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 21.—[By Associated Press]—The officials of the American Wire Company failed to get non-union men into the mill. One hundred and fifty strikers are doing picket duty about the works and drove the non-union men away.

GRAND ROUNDS.

KNOXVILLE, Sept. 21.—[By Associated Press]—Secretary Alger reviewed the troops here today, inspected the hospitals, took luncheon with W. B. Hockert and left late this afternoon for Chattanooga.

LEAVING PORTO RICO.

SAN JUAN, Sept. 21.—[By Associated Press]—Twelve hundred Spanish soldiers sailed yesterday and today for Spain.

TEXAS QUARANTINED.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 21.—[By Associated Press]—News has reached here that as a result of the announcement of four cases of yellow fever here, Texas has been tightly quarantined against all freight from New Orleans. Both the Southern and Texas Pacific roads are tied up.

Scrofula, hip disease, salt rheum, dyspepsia and other diseases due to impure blood are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Wheeling and return for $1.00. From Massillon on Sunday, September 25th. C., L. & W. railway. Consult agents.

Subscribe for THE INDEPENDENT.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

SPANISH WOMEN

FACES THAT NEVER PASS WITHOUT COMMANDING ATTENTION.

Their Charm is Their Sensibility—Every Word Touches the Fancy—Fruit Women Dress Their Hair With Great Care.

The Spanish women are very interesting. What we associate with the idea of female beauty, is not perhaps very common in this country. There are seldom those seraphic countenances, which strike you dumb, or blind, but faces in abundance which will never pass without commanding admiration. Their charms consist in their sensibility. Each incident, every person, every word, touches the fancy of a Spanish lady, and her expressive features are constantly refuting the creed of the Moslemin. But there is nothing quick, harsh or forced about her. She is extremely unaffected, and not at all French. Her eyes gleam rather than sparkle; she speaks with vivacity, but in sweet tones, and there is in all her carriage, particularly when she walks, a certain dignified grace which never deserts her, and which is very remarkable.

The general female dress in Spain is of black silk, called a basquina, and a black silk shawl, with which they usually envelope their heads, called a mantilla. As they walk along in this costume of an evening, with their soft dark eyes dangerously conspicuous, you willingly believe in their universal charms. They are remarkable for the beauty of their hair. Of this they are very proud, and indeed its luxuriance is only equalled by the attention which they lavish on its culture. I have seen a young girl of fourteen, whose hair reached her feet, and was as glossy as the curl of a contessa. All day long even the lowest order are brushing, curling, and arranging it. A fruit woman has her hair dressed with as much care as the Duchess of Ossuna.

In the summer, they do not wear their mantilla over their heads, but show their combs, which are of very great size. The fashion of these combs varies constantly. Every two or three months you may observe a new form. It is the part of the costume of which a Spanish woman is most proud. The moment that a new comb appears, even a servant girl will run to the melter's with her old one, and thus, with the cost of a dollar or two, appear the next holiday in the newest style. These combs are worn at the back of the head. They are of tortoise-shell, and, with the very fashionable, they are white. I sat next to a lady of high distinction at a bull-fight at Seville. She was the daughter-in-law of the captain-general of the province, and the most beautiful Spaniard I ever met. Her comb was white, and she wore a mantilla of blonde, without doubt extremely valuable, for it was very dirty. The effect, however, was charming. Her hair was glossy black, her eyes like an antelope's, and all her other features deliciously soft. She was further adorned, which is rare in Spain, with a rosk cheek, for in Spain our heroines are rather sallow. But they counteract this slight defect by never appearing until twilight, which calls them from their bowers, fresh, though languid, from the late siesta.

The only fault of the Spanish beauty is, that she too soon indulges in the magnificence of emonpoint. There are, however, many exceptions. At seventeen a Spanish beauty is poetical. Tall, lithe, and clear, and graceful as a jennet, who can withstand the summer lightning of her soft and languid glance? As she advances, if she does not lose her shape, she resembles Juno rather than Venus. Majestic she ever is, and if her feet be less twinkling than in her first bolero, look on her hand, and you'll forgive them all.—Ex.

A Muskrat in the Supply Pipe.

A little muskrat succeeded in cutting off the electric light supply of nearly the entire city of Buffalo a few nights ago, and it was an hour before the cause of the trouble was located and removed With the exception of an isolated district, here and there, the entire big town was wrapped in total darkness. Main street was one long avenue of gloom, broken only by lights in windows by private plants. Every thing had been running smoothly at the power statio of the Buffalo General Electric Company, when the startling discovery was made that the water in the boilers and condensers was rapidly going down. An examination of the valve that lets the water in through the big feed pipe that runs into Buffalo river was made, but the valve was open as it should be. The valves on the boilers and condensers were examined, and they were found to be all right, too. The water in the boilers dropped lower and lower, until finally, in order to avoid an explosion, it was found necessary to bak the fires and shut off the drafts. This done, the powerful dynamos no longer supplied current for the lamps, and the lights went out. The "trouble man" was called to the station. He quickly located the trouble in the feed pipe It was cut, and after some fishing around he dragged a muskrat out of the pipe and dropped it on the floor, mangled, but a victor in its involuntary undertaking to place the people of Buffalo in darkness.

The Cuban Machete.

Much has been said of the terrible machete, a deadly weapon indeed in the hands of a desperate man and when used against a defenseless person. The Machete was never intended for a weapon of warfare, it is an instrument of husbandry carried by the Cuba peasant in time of peace, and is his one familiar daily companion It cuts his firewood, aids him in building his hut, hews his path through the manigua, and performs many other offices. The manchete is a straight, heavy blade about two feet long, with a wood en or bone handle, having no guard; consequently it is utterly unsuited as a weapon to be used in a conflict with an armed man. The Cuban, of course, by reason of his long familiarity with the instrument, is an adept in its use, and its effect upon a group of unarmed workmen is truly terrible. It is in the foray against the defenseless and unarmed that the most serious work of the machete has been done in the island of Cuba.—Century.

BEEF CATTLE INTEREST.

The Live Stock the Chief Source of Agricultural Prosperity.

What magnificent proportions the beef cattle interest has attained in this country. Our growing cities have increased their demands for more beef, and the markets demand the better quality of beef. Great packing houses have now superceded the local butchers and the best cuts of beef are sold to the best city butchers and grocers at from eight to twenty cents and they retail it at fifty per cent. higher price, while the cheaper cuts are sold at two to eight cents to the butchers and dealers in districts of the poorer classes, and all the by-products are utilized.

While our home trade has grown, the export trade has developed to magnificent proportions, all eager for high-grade beef. With the return of prosperity our farmers begin to realize the benefits of breeding and feeding good beef cattle of the improved breeds of the best beef type and of the early maturity characteristics, with the largest proportion of high-priced meat and the smallest proportion of cheap cuts and offal, cattle that command the highest price per pound because of this superior quality. We may buy up natives and scrub cattle that may give a good gain in the feed lot. but when sold bring only the medium price for lack of quality, while the high grades of the Hereford, Shorthorn, Angus and Galloway not only mature early but command the highest market price because they possess the superior qualities that are well developed in the choicest cuts of high-priced meat when fat and sold on the market. Herein lies the advantage of breeding and raising the beef steers on the farm. Selecting the best grade cows and breeding pure-bred bulls builds up this high-grade beef quality that tops the market, that it pays best to produce. As we say, the farmers begin to realize his and are getting back into line again to breeding cattle to eat up the grain and forage crops of the farm. They have had an expensive experience in buying feeders that neither made the gain of the early-maturity high-grade nor attained the quality.

With this experience and the demands of our great city markets and the enormous export trade, there is a general desire to grade up the herd to pure-bred sires and improve the quality as fast as possible. Texas and the Western breeders have taken the lead in this vigorous improvement, and now farmers in the States find so many of the old breeders have dropped out because there was for some years no demand for their pure-bred stock, that there is a great scarcity of pure-bred bulls of all of the beef breeds.

This lesson to American farmers should induce them now to go into farming, stock raising and cattle breeding as a permanent life work, as the European farmers raise all the stock the farm will carry whether prices are up or down.

Give up this ruinous policy of sacrificing all the stock when prices are down; then rushing in again to buy when prices go up. Beef cattle are a profitable and important factor in the farm stock of the average American farm. The color craze, the pedigree fad and the general stampede to get rid of cattle have all been expensive experiences. Much of the science of breeding has been learned by many, and great progress has been made in our experiment stations in the science of feeding, and the farmers who read the stock and farm journals and keep abreast of the improvements will grade up their stock and make the greatest profit from the stock, and make the live stock the chief source of agricultural prosperity.

Pretty Myths.

Many are the myths handed down in relation to lace making, and of the number one has to select her choice and pin her faith to that, discarding the other stories as mere fables.

Here is a very pretty myth in fact one of the prettiest of all the legends, perhaps: It tells of a Venetian sailor who, on the eve of a sea voyage, gave to the woman he loved a beautiful piece of sea-weed to keep during his absence in memory of him.

He sailed away, and the girl carefully kept the gift with tender love, and the endurance of his love for her depended upon its preservation.

When she saw the sea-weed drying up and falling to pieces, she caught the leaves and branches with fine thread against a piece of linen, and thus invented lace. The lace maker's art can be traced back to one thousand years before Christ. The finer laces appeared about the first of the sixteenth century.

How to Manage a Horse.

Never wash with cold water when he is heated.

Feed regularly three times a day, but never over feed.

Water before feeding, but not while hot from work.

Use the whip very little, and never

Give a larger stall and a good bed at night.

Hay or other ground food is indispensible.

If vicious and unmanageable at your business, sell him to some one who can control him.

A cotton card is the best instrument for grooming.

Do not expect him to be equally good at everything.

If covered with sweat rub off with a rag to prevent too sudden cooling

Treat Cows Like Horses.

Aim to keep the cows perfectly clean. Until you have tried it you don't know what an economical and paying policy it is. Clean, dry bedding for the milch cattle goes a long way, but it does not do all. Cows should be daily curried the same as horses, which not only removes all stable compost and dirt from their flank and legs, but keeps the skin stimulated and conduces to the animal's health. And, as regards neatness as auxiliary to milk purity, the procedure goes without saying. Nothing looks so "penny wise and pound foolish" as to see a dairyman brush off the cow's udder preparatory to milking, while her flanks are covered with filth. Once get the cow's bodies clean, and it is a comparatively easy matter to keep them so. With a daily change of bedding and a daily currying the feat is accomplished.—Ex.

CITY VS. COUNTRY BOYS.

What a Farmer Thinks of the Relative Qualities of the Two.

The city-bred boy, and we are referring to the great majority, goes to regular labor at so early an age that the laws of nearly every State contain restrictions upon his employment until he has attained a certain age, writes a farmer in the Saugerties Post. Yet no one believes, who has taken the trouble to investigate, that these laws are strictly observed. Let any one stand in the vicinity of large shops and factories just before business commences, or at the close of working hours, and see the large numbers of very young boys, and girls too, supposed to be over fourteen years of age but who are evidently one or two years younger, who work six days in the week, and from eight to ten hours every day, and he will begin to understand what the average boy in the city has to go through before his attendance at school should have ceased.

Very few city boys remain at school longer than necessary to pass through the first eight grades of the common school, and may never reach that point before they are compelled to leave and begin their life's labor. In this place they pay more attention than usual to the education of the young, with factory inspection to prevent the employment of boys and girls under fourteen years of age, and a compulsory school law, yet not two-thirds of the pupils ever reach the eighth grade of the common schools, and less than ten per cent. of those who attend the common schools ever enter the high schools of the city.

The struggle for existence begins four or five years earlier in the city than in the country. The average country boy attends school longer, has more leisure time, lives better, and has to consider much less the question of existence than the great mass of city boys. We know this to be the case from actual observation. Then the country boy, when he goes to work, is not driven as the average boy in the shop or factory is. As for the strength and powers of endurance of the two classes, it is developed much earlier in the city than in the country boy. The strong men of the country are to be found in the great machine shops, foundries, blacksmith shops, etc.. as the result of continuous and extraordinary physical exertion. The farmer has less muscle, but better health and a stronger constitution. The immense muscles of the one have been developed at the expense of his vitality, and he is more subject to disease, and is shorter-lived than the dweller on the farm.

The boy on the farm, and the man, too, have more liberty, less worry, sounder health, and their labor is less exacting than if they were living in the city. The boy who leaves the farm to have an easier time will surely meet with disappointment. It is true the city offers greater opportunities to the ambitious and enterprising than the country, but the price paid for them is health, peace and mind, and length of years is a high one and is sure to be exacted.

Pullets or Hens.

The value of a thing consists not only of its material, but of its capacity to produce. The advocates of pullets in place of hens claim that the hen can be sold in market, which sum they place to the credit of the hen. The egg, the flesh on the carcass and the chicks raised by a hen are supposed to be what her owner receives. But where is the pullet that is to take her place when the hen is sold? The answer is that the pullet must be "hatched and raised," and that is an expense that is not found in the estimate when the advice is given to replace the hens with early pullets. It is costly to raise the layers every year. For instance, let us suppose that it costs one dollar to raise a chick from the egg until it begin laying to say nothing of the time lost. If the pullet is kept for laying but one year she monopolizes the entire sum of one dollar, and must lay a dollar's worth of eggs before she can begin to give a profit over her first cost, and she must also be supported while she is doing so. If she is kept two years the first cost of raising her is fifty cents a year If kept for four years her annual cost for expenses the first year (before she began to lay) is twenty-five cents a year. Hence the longer she is retained as a layer the smaller the cost of the pullet Then it must be considered that if one has one hundred hens and is raising one hundred pullets to take their places, he must provide room for two hundred although he really has but one hundred layers. It is the cheaper plan to retain the hens as long as possible, for no matter how much more valuable the pullet may be, you must first raise your pullet.—Ex.

An Effective Butter Cooler

Here is a good plan for keeping butter cool in Summer: In the middle of your cellar floor dig a hole or vault 3½ feet deep and 3½ feet square. Wall it up with brick laid in lime mortar and cement and floor it with soft brick Lay a frame of good hard wood in mortar upon the top of this vault. Hinge to the frame a trap door of plank two inches thick, making it fit smoothly over the top. Then after the cream is separated and cooled put it down in the vault to ripen. Butter may be kept there in the agreeable coolness also. If you have no separator, put the cream into your vault as soon as you have skimmed it, there to cool and ripen. Once or twice a week clear out the vault and wash it thoroughly to prevent its getting moldy. Pour cold water upon the soft bricks of the floor. They will absorb it and cool the air. This is a very successful way to keep milk; butter and cream cool in hot weather on farms where there is no ice.

Sheep on the Farm.

Under present conditions, to make sheep most profitable they should be kept for both wool and mutton. In doing this care must be taken not to sell out the best and sell to the butcher. This should apply to the lambs as well as to the mature sheep, as under average conditions the sheep that will make the best mutton will also grow the best fleece of wool. If the quality of the flock is to be maintained and improved not only must a well bred ram be used but there must be a careful selection of the ewes, and one of the best ways of securing choice ewes is to pick out sufficient number of the very best ewe lambs and keep them to take the place of old or less desirable ewes in the fl

THINGS TO REMEMBER

The great charm of all power is modesty.

Spend less energy every day than you make.

Never appear anxious, however great your anxiety.

Three things to respect: Old age, law and religion.

Three things to love: Honesty, purity and the truth.

Three things to value: Time, money and good health.

Three things to govern: The tongue, temper and actions.

It is the small temptations which undermine integrity.

Three things to despise: Cruelty, meaness and ingratitude.

Two of the best and bravest emotions of a man—love and loyalty.

Three things to cultivate: Sympathy, cheerfulness and contentment.

Do your best all round; keep good company, read good books, love good things, and cultivate soul and body as faithfully and wisely as you can.

Happy the boys and girls who tell all things freely to father or mother, sure of pity, help or pardon; and thrice happy the parents who out of his own experience, and by their own virtues can teach and uplift the souls for which they are responsible.

Weary William—Did you tell de ol' girl back at de house dat ye was a escaped reconcentrado from Cuba? Wandering Tank—Yes; but it didn't do no good. She just said she s'posed I was so used ter goin' wit' out any 'ting ter eat dat I didn't mind it much.

Shakespeare speaks of the "thousand natural shocks that flesh is heir to," and some people imagine that liquor is a cure for each and every one of them.

HEISKELL'S

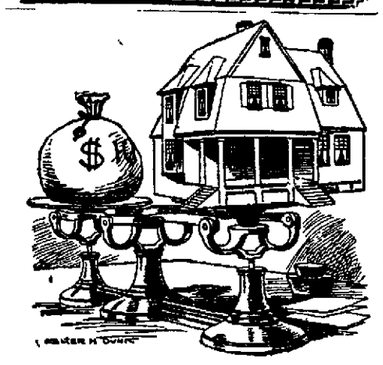
Ointment cures eczema, freckles, sunburn, pimples or any skin disease. Most stubborn cases yield quickly and permanently to this powerful

OINTMENT

For skin eruptions arising from impure blood use **HEISKELL'S BLOOD AND LIVER PILLS**

They act on the liver. Make the eyes bright and complexion healthy.

Ointment, 50c. a box. Pills, 25c. a bottle. Sold by all druggists, or sent by mail by Johnston, Holloway & Co. 511 Commerce St., Phila.



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Visit this Historical Island, which is the grandest summer resort on the Great Lakes. It only costs about $13 from Detroit; $15 from Toledo; $18 from Cleveland, for the round trip, including meals and berths Avoid the heat and dust by traveling on the D. & C. floating Palaces The attractions of a trip to the Mackinac region are unsurpassed. The island itself is a grand romantic spot, its climate most invigorating. Two new passenger steamers have just been built for the upper lake route, costing $60,000 each. They are equipped with every modern convenience annunciators to rooms, etc., illuminated throughout by electricity, and are guaranteed to be the handsomest, largest and safest steamers on the lake. These steamers favorably compare with the great ocean liners in comfort and speed. Four trips per week between Toledo, Detroit, Alpena, Mackinac, Georgian Bay, Petoskey, Chicago, "Soo" Rapids and Duluth. Daily between Cleveland and Detroit and Cleveland and Put-in-Bay. The palatial equipment makes traveling on these steamers thoroughly enjoyable Send for illustrated descriptive pamphlet Address A. A. SCHANTZ, G. P. A., Detroit, Mich.

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Pittsb'gh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Div. Pennsylvania Lines.

Schedule of Passenger Trains—Central Time

Westward.	9	3	15	31	11	
	AM	PM	PM	AM	PM	
Pittsb'gh lv.	*7 00	1 35	*3 30	*5 00	*5 00	
Beaver Falls "	8 05	2 38	7 36	6 16	5 49	
Columbiana "		3 48		7 28	..	
Leetonia "	9 12	4 47		7 35	..	
Salem "	9 25	5 01	3 55	7 50	6 37	
Alliance ar.	9 50	4 30	3 55	8 20	6 55	
Alliance lv.	9 55	4 40	3 55	8 20	PM	
Maximo "		4 55		8 37		
Louisville "		5 26		8 49		
Canton "	10 26	5 50	4 27	9 05		
Massillon "	10 38	6 00	4 40	9 22		
Lawrence "		5 52		9 37		
BurtonCity "		6 08		9 44		
Orrville "	11 01	6 08	10 06	9 55		
Smithville "		6 20		10 10		
Wooster "	11 18	6 31	10 26	10 22		
Shreve "		6 50	..	10 44		
Big Prairie "		6 59		10 54		
Lakeville "	...	7 02	.	10 57		
Loudonville "		7 16		11 10	39	
Perrysville "	...	7 25	.	11 20	AM	
Lucas "		7 40		11 34		
Mansfield "	12 25	7 53	11 30	11 50	6 30	
Crestline ar	12 50	8 25	11 59	12 25	6 55	
Bucyrus lv	1 16	PM	12 26	4 03	7 33	
Lima "	2 50		2 00	6 10	9 50	
Van Wert "	3 34		2 44	7 05	10 43	
Ft. Wayne ar.	4 25		3 35	8 10	11 55	
Warsaw lv.	5 31		4 42		1 20	
Plymouth "	6 10		5 18		2 55	
Valparaiso "	7 24		6 17		4 25	
Chicago ar.	9 00		7 45		5 55	
	PM		AM	PM	PM	

Eastward.	20	8	4	6		
	AM	PM	PM	AM		
Chicago lv	*7 30	*3 00	*11 30	*2 45		
Valparaiso "	9 15	4 32	1 20	4 00		
Plymouth "	10 38	5 47	2 45	4 59		
Warsaw "	11 30	6 27	3 34	5 37		
Ft. Wayne ar	12 50	7 35	5 10	6 52		
Van Wert lv.	2 18	9 45	6 36		32	
Lima "	3 15	9 30	7 35	8 30	AM	
Bucyrus "	4 11	10 55	8 25	10 50	*5 20	
Crestline "	5 13	11 19	9 45	10 09	5 45	
Mansfield "	6 40	12 20	10 52	11 15	5 57	
Lucas "	6 54			11 28	6 09	
Perrysville "	7 09			11 41	6 17	
Loudonville "	7 18			11 51	6 27	
Lakeville "	7 30			12 03	6 31	
Big Prairie "	7 33			12 07	6 39	
Shreve "	7 41			12 20	7 00	
Wooster "	8 03	1 30	12 10	12 42	7 11	
Smithville "	8 15			12 55	7 25	
Orrville "	8 30	1 51	12 34	1 10	7 31	
Burton City "	8 37				7 38	
Lawrence "	8 45			1 30	7 50	
Massillon "	9 03	2 18	1 01	1 46	8 05	
Canton "	9 29	2 34	1 20	2 05	8 24	
Louisville "	9 35			2 20	8 30	16
Maximo "	9 45			2 32	8 36	AM
Alliance ar	10 00	3 10	1 55	2 45	8 50	*9 35
Alliance lv.	10 00	3 10	2 00	3 15	9 40	*9 53
Salem "	10 30	3 34	2 25	3 38	10 10	b
Leetonia "	10 45		2 43	b	10 25	....
Columbiana "	10 54		2 50		10 34	
Beaver Falls "	11 58	4 45	3 56	4 45	11 45	10 41
Pittsb'gh ar	1 15	5 50	5 10	5 45	1 15	11 30
	A M	AM	PM	PM	PM	AM

Pullman Sleepers on No. 9 to Chicago, No. 4 to Pittsburgh where Nos. 4, 6, 8, 20 and 32 connect in Union Station. Parlor Car on Trains Nos. 10 and 11. Dark Faced Type denotes time from 12 noon to 12 midnight. Light faced, from 12 midnight to 12 noon.

*Daily. †Except Sunday (Meals ‖Flag Stop. bStops to let off Cleveland passengers.

At Orrville connection is made with C., A. & C. Ry. train for Cleveland by **Nos. 6, 8, 32** and for Columbus by **Nos. 4, 6, 9, 15, 20, 31** and **32**. **Nos. 9** and **15** connect at Mansfield with trains over the Toledo Division for Tiffin and Toledo **Nos. 4** and **8** connect at Alliance for Niles and Youngstown.

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WHEELING & LAKE ERIE R'Y.

TIME TABLE—IN EFFECT AUG 28th, 1898.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.

EASTWARD.	NO. 1†	NO. 3*	NO. 5*	NO. 7†
LEAVING	A. M.	P. M	P. M	A. M.
Toledo Cher'y St	.....	.....	4 00	.....
Toledo Un. Dep.	7 15	1 20	.....	.....
Oak Harbor ...	8 20	2 23	5 02	.....
Fremont... ..	8 40	2 44	5 27	.....
Clyde	8 54	2 57	5 43	.....
Bellevue	9 05	3 10	5 58	.....
Monroeville	9 19	3 23	6 13	.....
Norwalk	9 28	3 32	6 22	.....
Wellington.	10 05	4 10	..	.....
Spencer	10 15	4 21	.....	.....
Lodi	10 30	4 35		.....
Creston	10 48	4 49	.....	.....
Orrville.....	11 18	5 13	..	.....
Massillon.....	11 50	5 42	.....	6 45
Navarre.....	12 12	6 00	.....	7 00
Zoar	12 35	6 21	.....	7 25
Valley Jct ...	12 43	6 28	...	7 33
Sherrodsville...	1 08	6 51	..	8 00
Bowerstown...	1 23	7 07	.....	8 16
Unionvale	2 08	7 57	...	9 10
Brilliant ..	4 29	.....	.....	10 54
Mingo Jct.	4 39	.....	.....	11 04
Steubenville Ar	4 50	.....	.....	11 15
Martins Ferry	3 10	9 05	....	10 20
Wheeling.....	3 20	9 15	.....	10 30
ARRIVE.	P. M	P. M.	P M.	A. M.

WESTWARD	NO. 4*	NO. 6†	NO. 8†	NO. 2*
LEAVING	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	
Wheeling	5 30	10 00	3 40	.....
Martins Ferry..	5 39	10 10	3 50	.....
Steubenville.Lv	.... ..	9 05	2 10	.....
Mingo Jct.	. . ....	9 16	2 21	.....
Brilliant ..	.....	9 26	2 31	....
Unionvale.....	6 38	11 18	5 03	.....
Bowerston	7 21	12 08	5 55	.....
Sherrodsville....	7 35	12 24	6 12	.....
Valley Jct	8 00	12 54	6 35	.....
Zoar	8 08	1 02	6 42	.....
Navarre	8 30	1 27	7 05	....
Massillon.....	8 50	1 50	7 20	.....
Orrville	9 20	2 22	P. M.	.....
Creston.....	9 45	2 48	.....	.....
Lodi.....	10 00	3 03	.. ..	.....
Spencer.....	10 15	3 19	.....	.....
Wellington.	10 25	3 30	....	A. M.
Norwalk	11 03	4 10	....	7 00
Monroeville.....	11 13	4 20	.....	7 10
Bellevue	11 27	4 35	.....	7 25
Clyde	11 40	4 50	.....	7 40
Fremont	11 55	5 05	.....	7 57
Oak Harbor ..	12 15	5 26	.....	8 20
Toledo Un. Dep	1 20	6 30	...	.....
Toledo Cher'y St	.. ..	.....	.....	9 15
ARRIVE.	P. M			A. M.

*Daily. †Daily Ex. Sunday

H. J BOOTH, Gen. Traffic Mgr. J F. TOWNSEND, Asst. Gen. Pass Agt.

Canton-Massillon Electric Ry—Interurban

On and after Wedn'day, June 15, '98, Interurban cars will leave the Public Square Canton, for Massillon, and the City Park, Massillon, for Canton, as follows:

STANDARD TIME.

*5 30 a m	11 30 a m	5 30 p m
*6 06 a m	12 06 p m	6 0 p m
6 5 a m	12 54 p m	6 54 p m
7 30 a m	1 30 p m	7 30 p m
8 06 a m	2 06 p m	8 06 p m
8 54 a m	2 54 p m	8 54 p m
9 30 a m	3 30 p m	9 30 p m
10 06 a m	4 06 p m	10 30 p m
10 54 a m	4 54 p m	

*Sundays excepted.

All trains leaving Massillon after 8:00 a.m. connect for the Lake.

For special service, rates and information apply to F. H. KILLINGER, Gen. Agt., Massillon O.

The Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling Ry. Co.

Schedule in effect May 15th, 1898. Central Standard Time.

North Bound. Main Line.	2	4	6	8
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M	P.M.
Bellaire.....	.....	6 50		
Bridgeport	.....	6 56	1 40	5 00
Uhrichsville.....	4 45	8 10	3 45	7 12
New Philadelphia	5 04	8 28	4 08	7 28
Canal Dover.....	5 11	8 35	4 10	7 35
Justus..	5 41	9 05	4 39	8 03
Massillon.....	6 00	9 22	4 54	8 18
Canal Fulton.....	6 18	9 40	5 11	.....
Warwick	6 25	9 49	5 18	.....
Sterling	6 40	10 12	5 40	.....
Seville.....	6 55	10 18	5 46	.....
Chippewa Lake.....	7 04	10 26	5 55	.....
Medina.....	7 16	10 37	6 07	.....
Lester.....	7 29	10 49	6 19	.....
Brooklyn	8 14	11 34	7 01	.....
Cleveland	8 30	11 50	7 15	.....

Lorain Branch.	12	14	16	10
	A.M.	A.M	P.M.	P.M.
Lester	8 35	10 50	6 40	3 25
Grafton.....	8 48	11 07	6 58	3 42
Elyria.....	9 00	11 21	7 16	3 57
Lorain.....	9 15	11 35	7 30	4 10

South Bound Main Line	1	3	5	7
	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.
Central Standard				
Cleveland.....	7 30	2 25	5 30	.....
Brooklyn.....	7 36	2 41	5 47	.....
Lester..	8 22	3 26	6 42	.....
Medina.....	8 30	3 35	6 52	.....
Chippewa Lake.....	8 41	3 46	7 05	.....
Seville.....	8 50	3 55	7 14	.....
Sterling	8 56	4 01	7 20	.....
Warwick	9 14	4 22	7 42	.....
Canal Fulton.....	9 24	4 29	7 49	.....
Massillon.....	9 45	4 46	8 09	6 36
Justus.....	10 03	5 02	8 26	6 46
Canal Dover.....	10 24	5 21	8 55	7 16
New Philadelphia....	10 41	5 38	9 02	7 33
Uhrichsville.....	11 25	6 05	20	7 44
Bridgeport.....	1 30	8 10	.....	10 00
Bellaire		8 25		

Lorain Branch.	11	13	15	9
	A.M.	P.M	P.M.	A.M.
Lorain.....	6 27	2 25	4 25	9 50
Elyria.....	6 44	2 39	4 40	10 05
Grafton.....	7 04	2 55	4 56	10 21
Lester.....	7 22	3 12	5 15	10 40

Nos. 1, 2, 5 and 6 Daily between Cleveland and Uhrichsville. Other trains daily except Sunday. Electric cars from Bridgeport to Wheeling, Bellaire and Martin's Ferry.

For through tickets, or any information, consult any agent, or address,

M. G. CARREL, G. P. A. Cleveland, O.

The Cleveland Terminal & Valley R. R.

"B. & O. System."

Taking Effect Dec. 29, 1897.

NORTH BOUND.

	* No. 49	* No. 4.	† No. 8.	* No. 10	† No. 6.
	A. M.	A.7 30	All 30	P 3 30	P. 6 30
Massillon					
Canton...	5 38	8 15	P 12 05	4 19	7 20
Akron.....	6 22	9 05	1 00	5 13	8 20
Cleveland	8 05	10 05	2 10	6 20	9 25

SOUTH BOUND.

	* No. 1.	† No. 3.	† No. 7.	* No. 5.	No. 47
Cleveland	A.7 15	All 00	P 1 30	P 3 30	P..6 25
Akron	8 37	P12 01	2 30	4 40	7 35
Canton...	9 41	1 08	3 05	5 44	8 40
Massillon	11 10	2 10	4 10	6 10	9 10

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

E. W. Busby, Ticket Agent. Hotel Sailer.

Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Ry.

Schedule in Effect June 26, 1898.

SOUTH BOUND.

Central Time	2 Day	28 Day	26 Day Ex Sun	8 Day Ex Sun
	a. m	p. m	p. m	a. m
Cleveland....Lv	8 50	7 40	3 15	.....
Euclid Ave.. "	9 00	7 50	3 25	.....
Newburg .. "	9 13	8 06	3 32	.....
Hudson "	9 45	8 40	4 15	.....
Cuyahoga F.. "	9 58	8 54	4 30	.....
Akron..... "	10 10	9 07	4 45	.....
Orrville ... { Ar	11 0	10 0	5 40	6 00
Orrville ... { Lv	11 08	10 10	5 45	.....
Millersburg.. "	11 41	11 00	6 30	6 50
Gambier..... "	12 40	12 19	p. m	7 07
Mt. Vernon { Ar	12 50	12 35	.....	7 20
Mt. Vernon { Lv	1255	1240	.....	17 25
Centerburg.. "	1 17	1 10	.....	7 52
Westerville.. "	1 48	1 55	.....	8 28
Columbus....Ar	2 10	2 15	.....	8 55
	p. m	a. m		a. m
Cincinnati.....	5 45	6 40	.....	.....
	p. m	a. m		

NORTH BOUND.

Central Time	3 Day	27 Day	25 Day Ex Sun	7 Day Ex Sun
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.
Cincinnati... Lv	8 00	3 05	.....	.....
Columbus....Lv	11 30	12 25	.....	4 25
Westerville.. "	11 58	1 06	.....	5 02
Centerburg.. "	12 31	1 51	.....	5 39
M. Vernon { Ar	12 56	2 20	.....	6 05
M. Vernon { Lv	11 00	12 25	.....	16 10
Gambier..... "	1 11	2 40	.....	6 28
Millersburg.. "	2 21	3 55	6 50	7

EATING IN GERMANY.

THE SARCASMS OF A VICTIM WHO SURVIVED ITS CHARMS.

He Kicks All the Way Down the Bill of Fare and Is Particularly Irritated Over a Dish of Powdered Horse Radish Served With Frozen Whipped Cream.

When you have examined the constitution of the German cuisine, you are tempted to grow loquacious. You are conscious of having discovered that the psychology of a nation cannot be constructed upon a mere analysis of its made dishes. Your estimate of Brillat-Savarin sinks. He could not tell you what you are, even from all the menus of your lifetime. Freiligrath's philosophic conclusion that "man is what he eats" you straightway qualify as true only when referring to cannibalism. And you will aver that only in the case of paleolithic man can you construct a man from the crumbs that fall from his dinner table. And this you will want to prove, and consequently will grow talkative with presenting of much evidence.

And yet, in your sane moments, you will have a sneaking affection for the statement that a German is a German because he eats what he eats. As a general rule he may be said to eat five times a day But his hunger is constantly being stilled.

He starts early in the day with a cup of cafe au lait and a small buttered roll This keeps him going till 11 o'clock, when he demolishes a slice of buttered rye bread spread with slices of hard boiled egg, raw chopped beef or cheese. This he washes down with a glass of ale, thus stilling his inner man till dinner time. Dinner takes place toward 1 o'clock and consists of soup (generally nourishing), a plate of meat, with potatoes and fruit (cranberries, prunes or apricots), occasionally cheese, seldom sweets, rarely a green vegetable.

Three hours later coffee is taken, served with a piece of cake or thick bread and butter This is the hour precious to the gossip and the busybody, the time for spreading scandal. Toward 8 o'clock the appetite again asserts itself. The hour of the ubiquitous sausages has arrived. Their name is legion, and they share the honors with slices of ham, smoked goose breast, pieces of raw pickled herring, and in summer hard boiled eggs and potato salad.

Such is the German method of spreading the meals over the day. Of course there are exceptions. Many families have two ample meals a day, but the bulk of the population eats mostly buttered bread and snacks. In justice to Germany one must say that the fare in many a home will compare favorably with that of many an American family.

In the German restaurant the cuisine is on the whole monotonous and the food singularly insipid. All meats seem to have the same flavor, all are served with the same heavy, viscous sauces, and invariably escorted with the same soaplike potatoes. Stodginess and heaviness are the great blots on the German fare. The element of variety, too, seems considered superfluous.

In the concrete the subject is almost too painful to face, the difficulty being to steer clear of exclamations denoting positive offensiveness. Some of the kickshaws which figure regularly upon the German table are reputed to be most sustaining. They certainly are intensely and ostentatiously wonder inspiring.

One preparation is everywhere met with under the name (more or less phonetically spelled) of beefsteak a la tartare. Its basis is raw chopped beef; this, spread out into a pat of elliptical shape, is crowned with the raw yolk of an egg, raw finely chopped onion is sprinkled over it, a garniture of gherkins is added, and the whole is eaten with much gusto and no worse consequences than a durable thirst.

In many of the dishes you discover all the humor, feeling and imagination of a Wagnerian composition. You find the resolute desire to build up harmony upon discord. Of this nature may be considered the traditional menu of New Year's eve, carp, pancake and punch. These three, brought into immediate juxtaposition and consumed in plethoric quantities, generally have the desired effect—that of inducing a hysterical good humor.

For stodginess nothing beats the favorite dish, panache. It consists of pickled pork, sour cabbage and a puree of split peas boiled down to the consistency of stiff dough. Experiments on this mass produce deplorable capers and cause one to grunt mournfully A variety of this diet is found in Berlin. You substitute boiled balls of dough and indifferent prunes for the peas and cabbage, and you have the dish popularly termed "the Silesian kingdom of heaven." Cold eels, imbedded in a translucid, glutinous substance, figure in all workmen's taverns, while roast goose is de rigueur for all solemnities.

A dainty which we have recently met with in Berlin recalled Darwin's remark that "hardly any experiment is so absurd as not to be worth trying." It consisted of finely powdered horse radish served up with frozen whipped cream.

One may sum up one's judgment by saying of German cooking what the art critic said of nature, "It has infinite potentialities." Not the least of these is its ambition to discover victims that survive its charms only in the form that the walls of Jericho survived the trumpet blast of Joshua.—Lippincott's Magazine.

Protected Carrier Pigeons.

Carrier pigeons in China are protected from birds of prey by a little apparatus consisting of thin bamboo tubes fastened to the birds' bodies with thread passed beneath the wings. As the pigeon flies along the action of the air through the tubes produces a shrill whistling sound, which keeps birds of prey at a respectful distance.

AGE TO DEHORN.

Experiences and Observations in Relation to this Point.

It has occurred to us that it is doubtful whether dehorning in calfhood produces the same desirable results, from the standpoint of the feed lot, that are produced dehorning the mature animals shortly before they are put on feed. We doubt whether the absence of the horns of which the animal has never known the use, produces the same effect upon its disposition as does the removal of the horns after the animal has come to rely upon them as a weapon. The polled breeds are not, so far as we have observed, particularly noted for their tractableness. They learn to be aggressive by the use of other means in the absence of horns and it has occurred to us that an animal of one of the horned breeds dehorned in calfhood would grow up with just the same ability to take care of itself, and if it were inclined to be quarrelsome, with just the same aggressive disposition that it would have, if it had been from polled parentage. We are inclined to believe that much of that tractableness found in dehorned cattle is due to the fact that the animals have lost the means of offense and defense upon which they have been accustomed to rely, and that it is not due merely to the absence of horns, but rather to the loss of them. If this be true, then dehorning in calfhood could not be relied upon to produce a quiet disposition in the feed lot. If any of our readers have practiced the dehorning of calves to any considerable extent, and have after maturity, we would be glad to have their experiences and observations mentswi—pases cmfwypp uu huunun

Cold Storage Utility.

Cold storage is giving to American farmers the markets of the world in meats, fruits and dairy products as well as many other things. An Exchange says:

"Cold storage warehouses were originally used for putting away surplus dairy products. Now fresh and dried fruits, raisins, currants, meat, poultry, game and foods almost too numerous to mention find their way into the frigid depositories. The original idea of cold storage was to protect merely from heat. Now tobacco, nuts and many other things are put into cold storage to protect them from insects and worms. Raw furs are also thus treated, as well as manufactured furs. Cold storage was first introduced into the big cities some fifteen years ago. Since that time the number of things for which it is utilized has continued to increase until it embraces goods in nearly all kinds of business—in short, it takes in not only every article that can be injured by heat, but all things liable to be injured by any manner of living thing, from a moth to a man. Cold storage is chiefly interesting to thinkers as being the important economic factor that it has certainly become. The destructibility of food being practically put beyond the influence of the weather, the advantage of nearness to market is not the important factor in farmers' prices for products that it once was."

Floors for Poultry Houses.

This is not a new subject at all, but it is one that is none the less essential to have correct views about. It has been discussed a great deal, says an exchange. The best authorities are about agreed that earth makes the best floor for the poultry house, if it is properly prepared. In the first place earth is a good disinfectant and deodorizer, and for this reason it is adapted for the purpose. It can be renewed with only a little labor. If the house is dry, the best floor is made of well packed clay, covered with a little garden mold or road dust if it can be had. Fine sifted coal ashes will make a good floor in the absence of the other material. The objection to a board floor in addition to its cost, is that it becomes saturated with the droppings and is not only offensive but a dangerous breeder of disease. A board floor affords a good place for breeding vermin while one of earth prevents it in a great measure. If the house is dry, and it should be, the dust will act as an insecticide. It will also help the floor of the poultry house to sweep some air slacked lime over it occasionally. It make the house smell sweet and will in time form a crust over the floor that makes cleaning out the house easier.

Throwing Feed Away.

There are many ways of reducing the cost of milk, says a writer in a New York contemporary, but the one that should receive the first consideration is the cow. Is she a good one? If she is not, then the problem of how to make cheaper milk is a hard one to solve. I believe that one first-class cow in a herd of scrubs would, if the owner were an observing man, soon be the means of lessening the cost of the milk in that dairy by replacing the scrubs with good cows. When an observing man notices the difference in yield between a good cow and a poor one it sets him to thinking, and he soon finds out that it does not pay to keep poor cows. When one good cow will yield as much as three poor ones it does not require much intelligence to see that the extra feed taken to support three cows instead of one is just that much feed thrown away.

Cob Charcoal for Hogs.

Fattening hogs eat charcoal greedily, but that made by charring corn on the cob is eaten best, and is all that is needed to keep them in health. But in one of the Minnesota Farmers' Institutes, Theodore Louis tells how he makes cob charcoal on a large scale where hogs are kept by the hundred. He digs a hole five feet square at the top and five feet deep. Into this he throws some cobs, setting fire to them as they are thrown in until the hole is filled. Then the hole is completely covered, banking earth against the edges of the cover. In twelve hours uncover, and the cobs will be found completely charred, so that they will easily crumble. Six bushels of this are then mixed with eight pounds of salt, two quarts of air-slaked lime and a bushel of wood ashes. Dissolve one and a quarter pounds of copperas with hot water, and sprinkle over the mass. This mixture aids digestion and destroys the intestinal worms with which fattening hogs are always infested. Hogs, thus fed, have no occasion to root, as they get what they require without this labor.

CRIMSON CLOVER.

Regarded as a Plant More Suited to the South Than to North.

Crimson clover has been regarded, and justly so, as a plant more suited to the South than to the North. It will live over winter in most of the southern states, but in the north cannot be depended on to stand the cold of an ordinary winter except in very favorable circumstances. If it be sown at just the right time, and if it makes a heavy growth, and if it is not mown off, and if the whole of the plant is left as a protection to the roots, and if the winter is mild, the crimson clover may stand the winter and come out all right in the spring. But, as a general thing, the north is not a locality where it can be regarded as a perennial. To be sure of having it serve its intended purpose it must be regarded as an annual, and treated as such. In this way the best returns will be obtained from it.

We believe that in the north crimson clover should be generally sown with some other crop, oats, peas, or vegetables that ripen in midsummer. These crops give protection to the crimson clover till it is high enough to withstand the heat of the sun. It can be sown on the ground after the other crop is in, and need not be harrowed in or covered in any way. It sprouts very easily and will soon send down its tiny roots for moisture and food. Attempts have been made at some of the stations in the north to grow it at different seasons, but the sowings in the spring have proven the best. In the south the seed is sown in September, and the plant blooms in the following April, but this rule cannot be followed here. At the Michigan station crimson clover seed was sown with oats in the spring and produced a heavy crop of fodder in October and November, the roots being plowed under in the fall, thus adding much nitrogen and fibre to the land. Another piece was sown without oats and produced a much smaller quantity of hay, but gave a second crop that was used as pasturage. After the pasturage failed it was in shape to be plowed under.

Two years ago the same station seeded a plat to crimson clover the last day of each month, beginning with March. This March seeding ripened a good crop of hay. The plat sown in May made a heavy growth that carried it through the winter, but this can be depended on but little. It is evident that if a crop has to be left on as a protection most of its value is sacrificed, even for manure. Spring seedings have proved best for northern localities and will continue to do so for the reason that the seed is more certain to receive the needed moisture at that time. Here is one of the greatest dangers that the crop has to face—the lack of moisture—for even if it has enough moisture to start the seed it often fails, because the moisture is not present in sufficient quantity to continue the growth till the plant is well established. The very fact of its sprouting so easily is against it in this regard, that any light shower is likely to cause it to sprout when it has no moisture by means of which to continue future growth. The amount of seed to be used per acre varies from eight to fifteen pounds, according to character of soil and atmospheric conditions.

Mixed Farming.

In mixed farming a variety of crops are grown and different kinds of stock kept, to which more or less of the crops produced are fed.

Growing a variety of products he can feed his stock more economically and to better advantage, and having a variety of stock he can use all that the farm produces to good advantage and with little waste

When mixed farming is followed to a very considerable extent, the farm should be made to at least produce as much as possible of all that is needed for the table and for the stock, so that as little as possible will need to be purchased.

One great reason for mixed farming is the safety of it. There is less risk of complete failure. The farmer is in a better condition to live if his crops partially fail, if he must accept low prices for his stock and therefore has but little money.

There is probably only one serious objection to mixed farming. and that is it may get too mixed. caused by the farmers undertaking too much, and as a consequence too many things are needing to be done at once, and unless extra help is hired something will be neglected.

There is at least one advantage in special farming, and that is, the farmer feeling that his whole dependence is in his specialty, gives it more careful attention than the farmer that, with several crops, feels that if one thing fails he has something else to fall back on, and this has a tendency to make him careless.

One of the decided advantages in mixed farming is that it affords a much better opportunity in every way to maintain the fertility of the farm. It is only under special conditions that it pays to buy fertilizers. The greater bulk, if even it is needed to maintain the fertility, should be produced on the farm from stock and by plowing under green crops, saving the plant food in the soil as much as possible by carrying out a system of rotations.

The Dairy.

Salicylic acid in various forms is sold by druggists as a preservative for milk fruits, etc., and scores of milkmen are using it in their milk to avoid complaints of the milk souring. We have repeatedly exposed the danger to health from the use of these preservatives. We are glad to give the following from the Rural New Yorker: "One of the most powerful antiseptics used to prevent fermentation or the souring of milk, etc. is salicylic acid. Its action upon unorganized ferments is very powerful; it completely arrests the digestive process, and for this reason, is dangerous in food compounds. The use of this acid as a preservative is forbidden by law in most European countries, and its sale is prohibited in the South American countries having pure-food laws. By a recent decision of the Pennsylvania Dairy and Food Commissioner, the use of salicylic acid as food is prohibited in that State Most of the preservative compounds offered for sale contain this as the main ingredient."

Lincoln's Quaint Ways.

There was a homeliness about Lincoln's way of saying things on paper that was as attractive as the homeliness of his face. It was as much a part of his nature to be bluntly straightforward as it was for him to tell funny stories to illustrate serious points, while other men were straining for high sounding metaphor. When he visited Grant in camp in the days of the City Point campaign he went to see the colored troops. There had been bloody fighting and the men were not in the best of spirits. It was expected that the president would cheer them on by some heroic effort, but instead of making a speech he rode through the camp with Grant and then told a story to the officers. He had been pleased with the conduct of the colored men.

"They remind me of an old fellow out in Illinois," he said. "He had gone to Chicago to see some friends, and while he was in town he went to see a celebrated actor play Othello. The old fellow had never given much attention to Shakespeare, but he seemed to be interested in the play. After it was over somebody asked him how he liked it.

"'Wal,' he said, 'ain't he'p sayin' that the nigger held his own with the best of 'em.'"—St. Louis Republic.

The Care of Spectacles.

An experienced oculist says that a great many people injure their eyesight by not keeping their glasses bright and highly polished. They allow dust and perspiration to accumulate upon them, then they are dim and semiopaque, and the eyes are strained with trying to look through them. It is not an easy matter to keep glasses in perfect order, especially in warm weather, and just what is best to clean them with has long been an unsettled question. One man has put himself on record as declaring that the only cleaner he found satisfactory was a bank-note of large denomination. Whether the size of the note or the quality had to do with the efficacy of it was not stated. A lady has used a Japanese paper napkin with most pleasing results, and says she buys paper napkins by the dozen and keeps them on hand for this purpose Another lady, who must be very particular about her glasses, keeps on hand bits of mosquito netting thoroughly washed and rinsed in clear water and ironed, and pronounces them in every way better than anything she has ever tried. The ordinary pocket-handkerchief being not a practical glass-cleaner, these suggestions are given for what they are worth.

To Peru it was once the custom for domestic servants to have two of their upper front teeth extracted. Their absence indicated their servitude.

NO WOMAN IS EXEMPT.

Regularity is a matter of importance in every woman's life. Much pain is, however, endured in the belief that it is necessary and not alarming, when in truth it is all wrong and indicates derangement that may cause serious trouble.

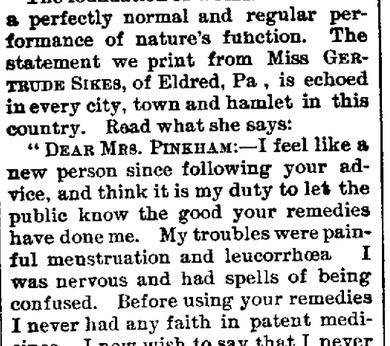
Excessive monthly pain itself will unsettle the nerves and make women old before their time.

The foundation of woman's health is a perfectly normal and regular performance of nature's function. The statement we print from Miss GERTRUDE SIKES, of Eldred, Pa., is echoed in every city, town and hamlet in this country. Read what she says:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I feel like a new person since following your advice, and think it is my duty to let the public know the good your remedies have done me. My troubles were painful menstruation and leucorrhœa I was nervous and had spells of being confused. Before using your remedies I never had any faith in patent medicines. I now wish to say that I never had anything do me so much good for painful menstruation as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound; also would say that your Sanative Wash has cured me of leucorrhœa. I hope these few words may help suffering women."

The present Mrs. Pinkham's experience in treating female ills is unparalleled, for years she worked side by side with Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, and for sometime past has had sole charge of the correspondence department of her great business, treating by letter as many as a hundred thousand ailing women during a single year.

All suffering women are invited to write freely to Mrs. Pinkham, at Lynn, Mass., for advice about their health.



SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. A perfect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsiness, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Coated Tongue Pain in the Side, TORPID LIVER. They Regulate the Bowels. Purely Vegetable.

Small Pill. Small Dose. Small Price.

Substitution

the fraud of the day.

See you get Carter's,

Ask for Carter's,

Insist and demand

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

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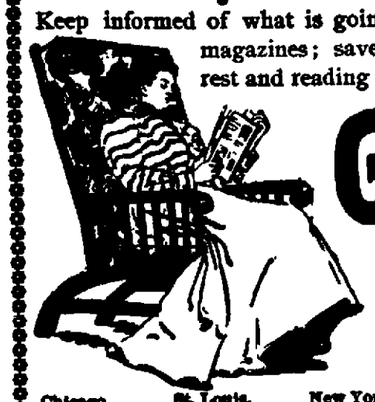
Keep informed of what is going on; read the papers and magazines; save time from housework for rest and reading by using



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JOS. HORNE & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1849.

Our Catalogue For Fall and Winter is now ready. It will be mailed to anyone free of charge who sends us their name and address. It is quite an elaborate affair of some 138 pages and is fully illustrated. It will help you materially in making up your orders for our Mail Order Department

Some Desultory Remarks.

WE are not going to trouble you with price quotations this week Our catalogue will tell you more in a half hour's reading than we could put into all the pages of this paper. What we do want to say, however, is this: We are having great times in Pittsburg just at present and the greatest time is to come on the 10th of October when the Conclave meets There are excursions on all railroads every Thursday, and on quite a number of roads on Saturday On Monday, the 26th inst., the great Damrosch Orchestra of New York, one of the grandest symphony orchestras in the world, begins an engagement at the Exposition. You will probably want to hear it, and it is more than likely if you come to town that you will stay 2 or 3 days.

We would like you to consider this store yours, in a public sense. That is what it is—a public store. Kindly remember that we have everything for your accommodation—a restaurant, and elegant reception room, reading matter and writing materials and a handsome and cozy ladies' parlor. Now come and see us, won't you?

PITTSBURG, PA.

FOR A SUMMER CRUISE TAKE THE COAST LINE

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NEW STEEL PASSENGER STEAMERS

COMFORT, SPEED and SAFETY

The Greatest Perfection yet attained in Boat Construction—Luxurious Equipment. Artistic Furnishing, Decoration and Efficient Service.

To Detroit, Mackinac, Georgian Bay, Petoskey, Chicago

No other Line offers a panorama of 460 miles of equal variety and interest.

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LOW RATES to Picturesque Mackinac and Return including Meals and Berths. Approximate Cost from Cleveland, $17; from Toledo, $14; from Detroit, $12.50.

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Connections are made at Cleveland with Earliest Trains for all points East, South and Southwest, and at Detroit for all points North and Northwest
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Send 2c for Illustrated Pamphlet Address A. A. SCHANTZ, G. P. A., DETROIT, MICH.

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10 CENTS

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One hundred page book, descriptive of resources and capabilities of the soil contiguous to the line of the LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Southern Mississippi and West Florida by counties. Write

P. ATMORE, Gen'l Pass. Agt., Louisville, Ky

Excursions

TO POINTS SOUTH

On the first and third Tuesday of each month at about half rates, and one-way tickets at one and a half cents per mile.

For information, County Map Folders, etc address,

JACKSON SMITH, Div. Pass. Agt., Cincinnati, O

PARKER'S
HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair.
Promotes a luxuriant growth.
Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color.
Cures scalp diseases & hair falling.
50c. and $1.00 at Druggists

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CLEVELAND TO BUFFALO "While you Sleep."

UNPARALLELED NIGHT SERVICE. NEW STEAMERS "CITY OF BUFFALO" AND "CITY OF ERIE," both together being without doubt, in all respects, the finest and fastest that are run in the interest of the traveling public in the United States.

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Leave Cleveland 8 P.M. Arrive Buffalo 6 A.M.
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Connections made at Buffalo with trains for all Eastern and Canadian points. Ask ticket agent for tickets via C & B Line. Send four cents for illustrated pamphlet. SPECIAL LOW RATES TO BUFFALO AND NIAGARA FALLS EVERY SATURDAY NIGHT.

W. F. HERMAN,
General Passenger Agent,
CLEVELAND, O.

NONBURN
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500 SQUARE FEET TO EACH ROLL—36" WIDE—ABSOLUTELY FIRE-PROOF.

Why add to the inflammability of your **Dwelling** or **Business Building** by the use of combustible building papers?

Nonburn is an absolutely Fire-Proof sheathing and can be had for about the same cost as "burnable" papers.

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RATCHFORD IS READY

Prepared to Give Attention to Commission Work.

HE ARRIVES FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

Mr. Ratchford Says he has Been Advised to Hold Himself in Readiness for the Industrial Commission's First Meeting—Mining Situation as Seen by Him.

M. D. Ratchford, recently appointed a member of the industrial commission by President McKinley, reached Massillon on Saturday. He will remain in this city for several days, and when he leaves it will probably be to attend the first meeting of the commission. Mr. Ratchford has been advised to hold himself in readiness to respond to the call, which will be shortly issued. The temporary chairman, now in Cleveland, is ill, and it is possible that this may occasion some delay. Mr. Ratchford has so arranged the affairs of the United Mine Workers of America, of which organization he is president, that his absence from headquarters will not interfere with the work. Vice President Mitchell will perform the duties of Mr. Ratchford's office while he is away. The latter, however, will always be so situated that he can be communicated with when advice or information is wanted.

Two of the important matters now receiving the attention of the United Mine Workers of America are the strikes in Illinois and Pennsylvania. "We are now sure of victory in Illinois," said Mr. Ratchford, Monday morning "The strike is being conducted in a quiet manner, which is by far more effective. Men have been imported, but with a few exceptions all were prevailed upon to at once leave. Many were brought there under false representations. There was one accident of rather a grave character, but the stern reprimand sent out from our headquarters had a good effect, and nothing since has been attempted. I refer to the report that force had been used to bring operators into an industrial parade.

"In Pennsylvania, where the most despicable form of coercion ever invented is being exercised, we are confident that all will yet turn out as we would have it. The operators of that district are affected by the Chicago agreement, and we shall hold them to it. By individual contracts they violate this agreement. The situation in which they place their men is exactly that of men in midocean. They must do as they are told or suffer; that is, they must sign these individual contracts or lose their places. About 5,000 men are affected in Illinois, and about 3,000 in Pennsylvania."

NEWS FROM NEARBY TOWNS.

NEWMAN LETTER.

NEWMAN, Sept. 21.—Miss Florence Farmer, of North Lawrence, visited in our village last week.

Scot Peters took a tour on his wheel to Canton, Slabtown and Mineral Point one day last week.

Edward, Rowland, Davis and Charles Reese returned home on Saturday from Somerdale, where they visited relatives. They made the trip on their wheels.

W. C. Scott, of Cambridge, O, is a candidate for state president of the miners organization. Mr. Scott has been in the field during M. D. Ratchford's administration, as an organizer, and to all appearance gave universal satisfaction.

Newman people are all making preparations to attend the Massillon Free Street Fair this week. Newman, you will remember, is looked upon by a great many as the fifteenth or iron ward of Massillon, and it proposes to be loyal, and turn out en masse to boom the street fair and the best interests of the city.

Township trustees should give our public roads more attention for they are in a very bad condition.

NORTH LAWRENCE NOTES.

NORTH LAWRENCE, Sept. 20.—The Rev. Mr Davidson, of the U. B church, preached his farewell sermon last Sunday Conference will be held this week and it is hardly probable that he will return to this charge He has been here two years and has labored faithfully for the welfare of the church.

R. A Pollock and Alex Pollock attended the state meeting of the Jr. O U A. M. at Marion last week. The former was appointed a member of the legislative committee for the coming year.

George Irwin, Mr James and David Reed, who have been sojourning in Montana and other western states during the summer, returned home last Friday, preferring Ohio as a place of residence.

John McCarty, jr, and John Evans, two more of our worthy citizens who once thought this valley the peer of all mining districts, but which is now one of the dullest, left for the West Monday. Mr McCarty will go to Montana and Mr. Evans to Kansas.

The Minglewood baseball team was at Canton Sunday and lost a listless game Anderson pitched the first four innings and was as wild as a hare, giving nine men bases on balls, coupled with five hits and couple of errors which netted ten runs. Berrar retired him in the fourth inning and the Canton boys failed to connect with his twisters for the remainder of the game. The game ended 10 to 2.

Cards are out announcing the marriage of Charles Seavers to Miss Lulu, daughter of Mr and Mrs. Fred Herbst, on Sept 29.

Next Thursday will be Lawrence Day at Massillon and fully three hundred people are expected to accompany the band and the ball team. The former are after the prize and we feel confident of them giving a good account of themselves. The team is strengthening up and expects to take a fall out of the strong Massillon team. Berrar will shoot them over and Massillon's heavy hitters will no doubt strike a snag. This will be a great game, as our boys feel confident, having already won two games from Massillon this season and lost one.

Wilmot News.

WILMOT, Sept. 21.—Reichenbaugh Bros. have their sawmill on the farm of Fred Nauman.

J. P. Hurraw is attending the Dental College at Columbus.

S. V. Hobbs, of Nashville, Holmes county, was in town during the past week.

The Rev. E. E. Noble is attending conference at Millersburg.

Wilmot will be largely represented at the Massillon fair.

The Rev. Mr. Baker is the new Evangelical minister for Wilmot circuit.

Mrs. J. O. Newcomer is visiting relatives in Michigan.

The Tile Company burned a new lot of tile last week.

The country schools are commencing their winter term.

OBITUARY NOTICE.

MRS. HENRY ROYER.

EAST GREENVILLE, Sept. 21—Mrs. Henry Royer is dead. Consumption was the cause of death. Mrs. Royer was 20 years of age. She was a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David Wyandt. The funeral will take place Thursday, leaving the house at 12:30 o'clock, services being held at the church at 1 o'clock.

ASTHMA CAN BE CURED.

A Noted Physician will Prove This to Sufferers in Massillon on Thursday.

The progress of modern medical science has lead to the discovery of successful methods of treatment for most of those maladies once regarded as incurable. Asthma has always been regarded as belonging to this obstinate class, baffling the skill of the greatest physicians Thousands of sufferers know from their own experience that little if any relief has been afforded them by the methods heretofore employed. Dr. Rudolph Schiffmann, the noted physician, after a life long study of asthma and kindred diseases, discovered a remedy which not only gives relief in the severest cases of asthma, hay fever and bronchitis, but has actually cured thousands whose cases had been pronounced incurable. So complete is his confidence in his remedy, that to overcome the skepticism of the public growing out of the failure of other remedies, Dr. Schiffmann requests this paper to announce that all day Thursday, September 22d, he offers a liberal sample box of Schiffmann's Asthma Cure, free of charge, to all persons applying at Z T. Baltzly's drug store, 15 South Erie street. He believes that an actual test will be the most convincing and, in fact, the only way to overcome the natural prejudice of thousands of asthmatics who have heretofore sought relief in vain Persons living out of town will receive a package free, postpaid, by writing direct to Dr. R Schiffmann, 315 Rosabel street, St. Paul, Minn, before September 30th, as no free samples can be obtained after that date. Send simply your name and address plainly written on a postal card.

An Explanation.

The reason for the great popularity of Hood's Sarsaparilla lies in the fact that this medicine positively cures. It is America's Greatest Medicine, and the American people have an abiding confidence in its merits. They buy and take it for simple as well as serious ailments, confident that it will do them good.

Hood's Pills cure all liver ills. Mailed for 25c by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Excursions to Salem, O., via Pennsylvania lines Sept. 30 and Oct. 1st, low rate excursion tickets will be sold from Massillon, Beaver Falls and intermediate ticket stations for the street fair; return tickets good Monday, Oct., 3

Stark County Fair Excursions via Pennsylvania Lines.

September 27th to 30th, inclusive, low rate excursion tickets will be sold from Wooster, Alliance and intermediate ticket stations; return coupons good Saturday, October 1st.

THURSDAY EXCURSIONS.

To Pittsburg Exposition Via Pennsylvania Lines.

Excursion tickets to Pittsburg account the exposition will be sold at single fare for round trip via Pennsylvania Line, Thursdays, September 8, 15, 22, 29, October 6, 13 and 20, from Ashtabula, Bellaire, Massillon, New Philadelphia and intermediate ticket stations on the Fort Wayne route, and from Cadiz, Dennison, New Cumberland, Washington, Wheeling and intermediate ticket stations on the Pan Handle route Tickets will be sold for regular trains of those dates, and will be good returning three days including date of sale. For rates, tickets and time of trains, apply to nearest Pennsylvania Line Ticket Agent.

Low Rates to Pittsburg for Knights Templar Conclave.

Elaborate arrangements are completed for the Knights Templar Conclave at Pittsburg, in October. You may enjoy it all by going on low rate tickets to be sold over Pennsylvania Lines, October 8th to 13th, inclusive. After taking in the sights and festivities interesting side trips may be made from Pittsburg, at small cost by depositing return coupon of Pittsburg tickets, with Joint Agent, at that place For particulars apply to nearest Pennsylvania Line Ticket Agent, or address C. L. Kimball, Ass't. General Passenger Agent, Cleveland, O.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for bruises, cuts, sores, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25c per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly.

Pennsylvania Lines Excursions to Pittsburg for Knights Templar Conclave.

Excursion tickets to Pittsburg account Knights Templar Triennial Conclave will be sold October 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th via Pennsylvania Lines. For special information inquire of nearest Pennsylvia Line ticket agent, or address C L Kimball, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Cleveland, O.

SOME HOME RECEIPTS.

A correspondent asks for a recipe for the old-fashioned Dutch New Year's cakes. Two are given below—one with yeast and the other with baking powder. The latter is plainer and a very good substitute for the more laborious way. The first is made from two and one-half pounds of flour, one-half pound of butter, one-half pound of sugar, one-half pint of lukewarm milk, an ounce of caraway seed, and one-half of a compressed yeast cake. Dissolve the yeast in the milk, rub the butter in the flour, add the sugar, and make a cavity in the batter and pour in the milk and yeast. Let it stand over night, and in the morning add the caraway seed and beat thoroughly. Let it rise again to double its bulk, roll very thin, cut out in rather large squares and bake. If desired, the cakes may be brushed with milk and have granulated sugar sifted over them before putting into the oven.

The other calls for a cup of butter, two cups of sugar beaten to a cream, three tablespoonfuls of milk, two tablespoonfuls of caraway seed, two cups of flour, and two even teaspoonfuls of baking powder; sift powder and flour several times together, and add to the cream butter, sugar, milk and caraway seed. Turn on a floured board, dredge lightly with flour, roll very thin, cut into round cakes and bake in a moderate oven.

Lyonnaise Potatoes.—Put into a frying pan a large tablespoonful of butter. When very hot add half a small onion, minced very fine. Cut into dice six cold boiled potatoes, add them to the frying onion, and fry a delicate brown. Fry quickly, so they will not be greasy and serve as soon as done, seasoning with chopped parsely, pepper and salt.

Old Virginia Mince Meat.—Fifty pippins, two pounds of raisins, two of currants, two of brown sugar, two of beef, two of beef suet, one quart of brandy, one quart of wine, and one quart of cider. Chop the apples as fine as possible and mix the currants, sugar and raisins with them. Boil the beef until perfectly tender. Chop it with the suet very fine. Pick out the shreds and mix all together. Then add the liquors, a spoonful of cloves and the same of allspice. Mix thoroughly and keep in close jars, using as wanted.

Virginia Caramel Cake.—A correspondent sends the following recipe for Virginia caramel cake, which is so good she confesses, that it tempts her to dyspepsia. The formula is given precisely in the words of the old Virginia cook, an extraordinary mistress of her art, as she uttered them to the writer, and the "three divisions of chocolate" mentioned mean, it is explained, three quarters of a pound. The cake proper calls for two-thirds of a pound of butter, one scant coffee-cup of milk, two cups of granulated sugar, four eggs beaten very light, two scant cups of well sifted flour, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, stirred in at the last moment; bake in a quick oven in three layers. Make the caramel of one-half cup of milk; butter the size of a walnut and three divisions of a pound of Maillard's chocolate; cook in a double boiler, stirring often until a bubble rises, but do not let it boil. Add three tablespoonfuls of vanilla extract after you take it from the fire. Use as fast as possible; it thickens as it cools. Spread the layers and cover the top quickly. Use the same day.

Vanderbilt's Three Children.

In view of the fact of the young Duchess of Marlborough's increasing popularity in England, the accompanying photograph, which was taken of her and her two brothers about twelve years ago, is of particular interest.

Consuelo, the eldest child of William K. Vanderbilt, was at the time the picture was taken a bright, handsome little slip of a girl of eight or nine. She was named for her mother's sister-in-law, Lady Maudeville, formerly Consuelo Vanaga. As a child the little Vanderbilt girl was dressed with extreme simplicity. Just so soon as she was released from the bonds of the nursery she was given a daintily furnished little suit of apartments in which she reigned as princess. Her education was conducted under private tutors and it is probable that her father's love for sport influenced her taste and proficiency in such branches as riding, driving and fencing.

Although almost a child when married to the heir of one of the noblest title in Great Britain, this little American girl has always conducted herself with such unaffected simplicity, sweetness and dignity; yet with such admirable tact withal, that she has gained the admiration and love of two nations

Her brother, William K. Vanderbilt, jr., is about three years younger than his sister. When out a little lad of six years, Willie, jr., showed a great love for the water, having accompanied his parents on many trips on their beautiful yacht, the Alva At Newport the boy spent most of his time in fishing, sailing or swimming.

In childhood William K. Vanderbilt, jr., shared a private tutor with his younger brother, but after he outgrew home training he was sent to St. Mark's School at Southboro, and afterward to Harvard University, where he is still an undergraduate.

Harold, the youngest child of William K. Vanderbilt, was a mere baby when this photograph was taken. He is now a manly lad of fourteen, and in tastes and pursuits much resembles his older brother.

The teller of a bank at Waycross, Ga., is Miss Mary Scraggs, a young Southern woman not yet 20 years old.

TODAY'S MARKETS.

Latest Reports From the Centers of Trade.

TOLEDO, Sept. 21.—[By Associated Press]—Wheat 69¼.

DALTON, Sept. 21.—Wheat, 68

BEACH CITY, Sept. 21.—Wheat, 60-63

The following prices are being paid in the Massillon markets:

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat per bushel	65
Rye, per bushel	40
Oats	20-25
Corn	42
Barley	45
Wool	15-18
Flax Seed	1 00
Clover Seed	3 75
Timothy Seed	1.00
Bran, per 100 lbs	80
Middlings, per 100 lbs	80
Hay	6 00-7 00

PRODUCE.

Choice Butter, per lb	14-16
Eggs, per dozen	12
Lard, per lb	6
Cheese	11
White Beans, per bushel	1 25
Evaporated Apples, choice	8-10
Dried Peaches, peeled	8-10
Dried Peaches, unpeeled	4-5
Potatoes	40
Apples	25-35
Onions	50
Chickens, live per lb	6
Spring Chickens, apiece	25
Salt, per barrel	1 00-1 20

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 20.

WHEAT—No. 2 red, new, 61@32c.

CORN—No. 2 yellow ear, 38@38c; No. 2 yellow, shelled, 35@36c; high mixed, shelled, 34@35c.

OATS—No. 1 white, new, 27½@28½c; No. 2 white, clipped, 26¾@27½c; extra new No. 3, white, 25½@26c; light mixed, 23@24c.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, $8.75@9.25; No. 2, $7.75@8.50; No. 1 clover, mixed, $7.50@8.25; wagon hay, $9.5 @10.00 for timothy.

POULTRY—Live—Large chickens, 75@80c per pair, small, 60@65c; spring chickens, 35@60c per pair; ducks, 40@60c per pair; turkeys, 8@9c per pound; geese, 50@75c per pair. Dressed—Fancy chickens, 11@12c per pound; spring chickens, 14@15c; ducks, 11@12c; turkeys, 14@15c; geese, 7@8c.

BUTTER—Elgin prints, 23@23½c; extra creamery, 22@22½c; Ohio fancy creamery, 19½@20½c; country roll, 15@16c; low grades and cooking, 10@12c.

CHEESE—New York, full cream, new make, 8½@8¾c; new Ohios, full cream, 8¼@8¾c; Wisconsin Swiss, 12@12½c, limburger, new, 9@9½c; brick cheese, 5-pound average, 10½@11c.

EGGS—Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio, in cases, 15@15½c; candled, 16@16½c.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 20.

CATTLE—Receipts on Monday 80 cars, with a good demand; the market ruled active and prices 10c higher on all good grades, while common ones were steady. Supply today was light: market was steady. We quote prices: Extra, $5.35@5.50; prime, $5.20@5.30; good, $5.00@5.10; tidy, $4.75@4.90; fair, $4.20@4.60; common, $3.75@4.00; good fat oxen, $3.00@4.50; common to good fat bulls and cows, $2.25@4.10; heifers, $3.50@4.65; good fresh cows, $40.00@50.00; common fresh cows and springers $20.00@40.00.

HOGS—Receipts on Monday 40 loads; market active at a decline of 5c from close of last week. Receipts today 10 loads: market about steady. We quote: Prime mediums, $4.15@4.20; best Yorkers, $4.10@4.15; common to fair Yorkers, $4.00@4.05; heavy, $4.00@4.10; pigs, as to quality, $3.10@4.00, roughs, $2.5 @3.75.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Supply on Monday 20 loads, market 10@15c lower. Supply today fair, market barely steady, We quote: Choice, $4.60@4.65; good, $4.40@4.50; fair, $4.00@4.20, common, $3.25@3.75; choice spring lambs, $5.60@5.75; common to good, $3.75@5.50: veal calves, $7.00@7.50; heavy and thin calves, $4.00@5.00.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.

WHEAT—Spot market strong. No. 2 red, 3⅛@75⅞c f. o. b. afloat spot and to arrive.

CORN—Spot market firm; No. 2, 35⅝c f. o. b. afloat.

OATS—Spot market firm; No. 2, 25c asked: No. 2 white, 27½@28c.

CATTLE—No trade of importance; feeling steady. Cables lower. Live cattle, 11@12c per pound dressed weight; refrigerator beef, 8½c per pound.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Market for prime sheep firm; others steady; lambs, steady. Sheep, $4.00@4.65; lambs, $5.50@5.75; culls, $4.20@4.50.

HOGS—Market firm at $4.25@4.50; state hogs, $4.60.

A CRITICAL TIME

During the Battle of Santiago—Sick or Well,

A GREAT RUSH NIGHT AND DAY.

The Packers at the Battle of Santiago de Cuba were all Heroes—Their Heroic Efforts in Getting Ammunition and Rations to the Front Saved the Day.

P. E Butler, of pack train No. 3, writing from Santiago de Cuba, on July 23d, says: "We all had diarrhoea in more or less violent form, and when we landed we had no time to see a doctor, for it was a case of rush, and rush night and day to keep the troops supplied with ammunition and rations, but thanks to Chamberlin's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, we are able to keep at work and keep our health; in fact, I sincerely believe that at one critical time this medicine was the indirect savior of our army, for if the packers had been unable to work there would have been no way to get supplies to the front. There were no roads that a wagon train could use. My comrade and myself had the good fortune to lay in a supply of this medicine before we left Tampa, and I know in four cases it absolutely saved life."

The above letter was written to the manufacturers of this medicine, the Chamberlin Medicine Co., Des Moines, Iowa. For sale by Z. T Baltzly, opera block, and Rider & Snyder, 12 East Main street.

Sheriff's Sale.

THE STATE OF OHIO, STARK COUNTY, ss
Jacob Tisch, vs. Patrick Burke, et al } ORDER OF SALE

By virtue of an vendi exponas issued by the clerk of the court of common pleas of Stark County, Ohio, and to me directed I will offer for sale at public auction, at the door of the court house in the city of Canton, on

Saturday, September 24, 1898,

the following described real estate, to-wit:

The undivided one-fourth part of lot number 482 in the city of Massillon, Stark county Ohio, located at number 25, Kossuth street in said city.

Appraised at Fifty Dollars ($50.)

Terms: Cash.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a m.

JOHN J. ZAISER, Sheriff.

O. C. Volkmor, Attorney.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed executor of the estate of John Netzly, late of Stark county, Ohio, deceased.

Dated the 29th day of August, 1898

GEORGE W. HALL, Executor.

Do You Want to be a Success?

Do You Feel the Need of a Business Education?

Do You Care to Do Better?

The Canton Actual Business College educates young men and women for a successful start in Business life. We are living in a Business age, and the cry is for Practical Education.

Our Business Course

Consists of more than Bookkeeping. *THE BOOKKEEPING* Business Practice, English, Business Branches and Office Practice are taught together, and practiced in the schoolroom. This Actual Business Method teaches the students to understand their lessons by actually doing the work.

Learning by Doing

(not by reading about it in a book) is the practical way of learning how to do anything, though it may be learning how to ride a bicycle Theory Learned by the Practice of Practical Things.

This is the Only Business College in Central Ohio that Teaches Business by Doing Business as the World Does it Today

....STUDENTS ASSISTED TO POSITIONS...

For Illustrated Circulars, write.

Canton Actual Business College,

Y. M. C. A. Building, - - Canton, Ohio.

Dr. H. Lester Kutchin

EX-U. S. EXAMINING SURGEON,

Late of Chicago, Greatest Living Specialist for the Treatment and Cure of all Long-Standing and Difficult Chronic Diseases and Diseases of the Blood and Nervous System. Consulting Surgeon at Maplewood Sanitarium.

Will, by special request, meet his many patients in this county every month for the next year, and examine all afflicted free. Ohio office, Columbus, O.

The noted Author and Medical Lecturer, and greatest living Specialist for the Treatment and Cure of difficult Chronic Diseases, has consented to visit this County and meet his many patients and friends, and give ALL AFFLICTED an opportunity to consult him **Free of Charge** and secure the latest and best treatment for such diseases as the regular family physician is not prepared to treat.

DR. H. LESTER KUTCHIN.

Dr. Kutchin will revisit this County every month, thus saving his patients the trouble and expense of visiting the city. And he is the only physician in this County who carries his own Diagrams to illustrate and make plain to all afflicted the cause and nature of their diseases. He promptly visits his town every four weeks and will so continue as long as God spares him to the afflicted.

CHRONIC DISEASES.

The Doctor treats **no acute diseases,** but makes a specialty of chronic and long-standing diseases. Cases given up by other doctors and pronounced incurable, he most desires to see. **Dr. Kutchin** has treated over **18,000** cases in Ohio in the last two years, many of which had been given up **as incurable,** some to be Blind, others Deaf, and a Large Number to be Invalids for Life. Now they See and Hear, and many are on the high road to Health.

The Doctor is surrounded with a fine collection of instruments for examining and treating all chronic diseases of the Head, Face, Eye, Ear, Throat, Heart, Lungs, Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Skin, Brain and Nervous System, Cancers, Tumors, Piles, Swellings, Old Sores, Fits, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Gout, Sick Headache, Debility, Depression of Spirits, Diseases of Children, Hereditary Diseases, etc., etc., and, in fact, **all long-standing and chronic diseases.** All surgical operations performed.

EXAMINATIONS FREE TO ALL.

Whenever it is known that **Dr. Kutchin** is stopping at a place, **crowds gather to consult him,** and it is not to be wondered at when it is remembered that in diagnosing a disease he never asks a question, but describes the different diseases better than the sick can themselves. It is a **wonderful gift** for anyone to possess, and **Dr. Kutchin's** diagnostic powers have created wonder throughout the country.

He adopted the following plan, which is peculiar to the large hospitals, and is not and never has been the practice of country doctors, viz.: he carefully notes the symptoms of the patient, and ascertains the condition of the internal organs, all of which he carefully records in his register for future reference. In this way he ascertains the true nature of the disease and its cause. When sick people consult him he readily tells them whether he can cure or help them, or whether they are beyond hope.

HIS IMPROVED METHODS OF TREATMENT

Are mild and pleasant; agree perfectly with the most delicate Lady or Child; do not reduce strength; can be used while at work, and give the greatest possible benefit in the shortest possible time. Patients can consult him or communicate with him as often as they choose, during the whole time required for the cure, without regard to where they may be, and without extra charge, thus rendering the treatment as successful and satisfactory as though they were living next door to each other.

MANHOOD PERFECTLY RESTORED.

Quick, painless and certain cure for Impotency, Lost Manhood, Spermatorrhœa, Losses, Weakness and Nervous Debility, also for Prostatitis, Varicocele, and all private diseases, whether from imprudent habits of youth or sexual excesses in mature years, or any cause that debilitates the sexual functions, speedily and permanently cured. **Consultation free and strictly confidential.** Absolute cures guaranteed in curable cases. No risk incurred.

DISEASES OF WOMEN.

Such as has baffled the skill of other physicians and remedies, **Dr. Kutchin** quickly cures. Cancers, Tumors, Fibroid and Polyboid Growths cured without the use of the knife. No cutting, no pain, no danger.

A LIFE OF EXPERIENCE.

The Doctor has had **a whole life** of study and experience in his profession, and enjoys advantages which fall to the lot of but few. After attending his Full Courses in the Medical Colleges, and **graduating with the highest honors,** he was not content to stop there, but has since attended other Colleges, and several times reviewed the whole profession; has also traveled extensively for the purpose of improvement, having visited the best Medical Colleges, Hospitals, Dispensaries, Eye, Ear, Lung and other Medical and Surgical Institutions, traveling thousands of miles, both by land and sea; **expending thousands of dollars** in improving every advantage within his command, and devoting the best years of his life to become thoroughly familiar with his profession in all its branches.

Latest Discoveries and Improvements.

Dr. Kutchin has received the most approved instruction in Analytical and Microscopical Examinations of the Blood, Urine, etc., which are now considered indispensable to a correct diagnosis in many diseases. There are many diseases which physicians in common practice do not usually treat, and are, therefore, seldom prepared with necessary and costly outfit to examine correctly, or treat with success in such cases, therefore, would do well to call at once and learn their true condition, and whether the doors of Hope are yet open, or forever closed against them.

FACTS FOR MEN OF ALL AGES.

By reason of **false modesty** the youth of our land are kept in ignorance of the ruinous results which certain solitary indiscreet practices produce. These vices when persisted in eventually undermine the constitution inducing nervous debility and premature decay. **Dr. Kutchin** has for many years enjoyed the distinction of being **the most successful and celebrated specialist** for the treatment and cure of these affections. You may consult him with complete confidence. Of all the maladies that afflict mankind there is probably none about which physicians in general practice know so little.

DELAY IS DANGEROUS.

Many diseases are so deceptive that hundreds of persons have them before they even suspect it. They know they are not well, but are perfectly ignorant of the deadly fangs which are fastening upon them, and must, sooner or later, certainly destroy them, unless rescued by a skillful hand. **Are you afflicted?** Your case may now be perfectly curable, but **Remember,** every moment of neglect brings you nearer its incurable stages, when, perhaps, the most skillful physician can render you no assistance. The present is ours, the future may be **Too Late.**

Epilepsy or Fits scientifically treated and cured by a never-failing method.

Free Examination of the Urine—Each person applying for medical treatment should send or bring 2 to 4 ounces of urine, which will receive a careful chemical and microscopical examination.

Persons unskillfully treated by ignorant pretenders who keep trifling with them month after month, giving poisonous and injurious compounds, should call and see the Doctor.

☞ Cases and correspondence confidential. Treatment sent C. O. D. to any part of the United States. Correspondence with invalids solicited. All letters with stamps inclosed answered free. Call and be examined and at least learn the cause of your disease, and if it can be cured. **Tape Worms** removed in from three to five hours without starvation. The remedies for the whole course of treatment are furnished from the Office or at the Institute, all at once or by the month.

CONSULTATION, EXAMINATION AND ADVICE FREE TO ALL AT THE

Hotel Conrad, Massillon, Thursday, Sep. 29th, '98.

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